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MAY DEMAND A HEARING

Justice Voorhis Restless Under "Cruel and Baseless Comment."

MARTIN'S CANDIDATE WAS HAUGHEY

The Paralyzed New-York Democracy Leader Never Asked Him to Promote Creeden—Invites Scrutiny of His Affairs.

"If John Martin does not meet the accusation of John W. Reppenhagen that he received $10,000 of the $15,000 collected in the interest of Capt. Creeden," said Justice John R. Voorhis yesterday, "I shall insist on being heard by the Lexow committee."

Mr. Voorhis, in making this declaration, was moved to a degree. He continued:

"It is idle for me to say that I am at the call of the Senate committee, because every good citizen recognizes both its services in the cause of good government and its power. But if Martin does tell the truth and clears me and I am not summoned before the committee, I may appear before it, and I think I shall.

"I shall do this fully conscious that several persons have been precipitate and ill advised in appearing before the Senators for vindication, but I fear no inquiry, and have at stake a reputation that has been besmirched all over this country in flaring headlines and cruel and baseless comment.

"As to the sum raised to secure Creeden's promotion, I repeat what I have already said, that he was bunkoed out of $15,000. Had not one dollar been collected he would have been promoted to the Captaincy by me.

"Let me make a public statement that will help to clear the matter up. John Martin never asked me to promote Creeden.

"Martin's candidate was Sergt. William R. Haughey, who subsequently was promoted to a Captaincy by Commissioner MacLean. Martin, I repeat, never advocated the candidacy of Creeden.

"I do not care what is inferred from my statement. Those affected by it can explain. But Martin's reason for pushing the interests of Haughey were plain. Haughey's brother-in-law is Hugh Slevin, and Slevin had helped Martin financially when he was a candidate for election. Let us assume that Martin wanted to return the favor in endeavoring to secure a Captaincy for Haughey.

"Let me also say that Martin did not dispense my patronage. He had but his share as leader in the party of which I was the recognized head. As the event proved, his influence with me was not strong enough to secure the promotion of Haughey.

"Coming to Wiegand and the adjournment of the appointing of a Captain, I think I am correct in saying that, while the law in regard to war veterans, and Creeden's splendid record gave him priority. I wished to promote Wiegand, and, if my recollection is correct, I delayed appointing a Captain to see if some one, and I think I depended on Mr. MacLean, would take Creeden up and appoint him. Be this as it may, Creeden had to depend on me, and I had to appoint him because of his seniority and his record as a soldier and a policeman.

"Now, is it not a logical conclusion that Reppenhagen, who never urged me to appoint Creeden or any other Police Captain, and Martin either played for this stake, with nothing to lose and all to gain, or that there was a sum collected on behalf of Haughey? Mind you, this is for the sake of illustration, as I do not know, and would not care to believe, that there was the same rascality in regard to Haughey as in the case of Creeden.

"And, understand me, I am not railing at Creeden as an informer, for in his predicament I do not see what else he could have done. All that I hold against him is the way he introduced my name to the committee. He should have known what a frightful blow it would be to me. He should have found out how the money really was distributed, especially as, after the Captains' dinner in 1893, I took him aside and let him understand that rumors had reached me that a sum of money had been subscribed to secure his Captaincy.

"Now, is it not plain that either Reppenhagen and Martin and the others had two strings to their bow, or that they gambled for high stakes and won? Had Creeden failed to secure his Captaincy the gamblers could have invented an excuse, and the $15,000 would have been returned to the subscribers. Wiegand's name was simply used to scare Creeden into rallying his friends to subscribe the money.

"I would that every appointee of mine could be summoned before the Lexow committee; yes, and not only they, but every man with whom I had dealings as Police Commissioner, and even those with whom I have had dealings as a stair builder. No man lives who can say that I wrongfully or illegally, directly or indirectly, obtained a five-cent piece from him.

"I invite scrutiny of my public and private affairs, both as to my official transactions, my business, and my private life. I have precious little more of this world's goods now than when I entered public life twenty years ago. I then owned the house I live in. All who know me know that I have not been extravagant, that I have not squandered money, and that I have not gambled.

"I can account for all money that I have ever possessed or received. I have all my accounts. My bankbooks and checkbooks are open for inspection, and I desire an investigation.

"I have not seen Martin, and no one has been to me on his behalf or in regard to the confession of Creeden. I am not in hiding. I shirk no responsibility, and, as to the Lexow committee, I again say that I await its pleasure while I may appear before it of my own volition.

NO NEED NOW OF KELLY.

That's Owing to Thorne's Confession—Others Affected by the Revelations.

The confession of Policeman and Ward Man Augustus J. Thorne to Assistant District Attorney Lindsay does away with the necessity and expense of negotiating with pensioner and ex-Ward Man James Kelly, who fled to Ireland last Summer after giving his wife a power of attorney to draw his money at Police Headquarters.

Kelly was then badly wanted by the Lexow committee. He was communicated with, and it has been understood that under promise of immunity he would return to New-York and testify. Now his presence, except to answer a criminal indictment, is unnecessary, as his evidence, Thorne having confessed, would be but cumulative.

Thorne's confession is considered fatal to Capt. Thomas M. Ryan of the Thirty-first Precinct, Jacob Siebert of the Thirteenth Precinct, and Joseph B. Eakins of the Fifteenth Precinct. It implicates the convicted Captain, John T. Stephenson; Capt. Max F. Schmittberger, who is to be tried on Agent Forget's testimony that he extorted $500 from the Campagnie Générale Transatlantique; ex-Police Captain Adam A. Cross, dismissed through the independent investigation under ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman; Sergt. William O'Toole of the Essex Market Police Court squad, who is shortly to be tried for accepting bribes from a malpractitioner, and Acting Capt. Norman Westervelt of the Fifth Precinct, in which Thorne served.

Stephenson will either go to jail on a sentence this week or be out on bail while his recent conviction is fought out in the courts. Should he win he would be subject to retrial on Thorne's accusations. Cross is battling for reinstatement. More regard is had for him than for any Captain dismissed, but the new evidence will doubtless be used as a bar to his getting back on the force.

Schmittberger may count on further trouble through Thorne's admissions if he escapes conviction in the Forget case. As to the Sergeants, O'Toole's is considered a desperate case, while it is doubtful if Westervelt can be seriously implicated.

In fact, Westervelt said yesterday that he could not imagine how he could be affected by Thorne's confession, as he had been Acting Captain but a month, and Thorne had during that time done nothing but patrol duty.

Sergt. O'Toole said that he was three months in the Fifth Precinct as Acting Captain, and that Thorne, all that time, did regular patrol duty. He did not, however, have a decided recollection of him.

Capt. Schmittberger said that any statement by Thorne that he, Schmittberger, was guilty of bribe taking, extortion, or wrong doing while in command of the Leonard Street squad, was a lie, and that Thorne, if he had made such a statement, should be again indicted for perjury. The Captain said that he did not remember Thorne.

Of the three Captains most seriously affected by Thorne's confession, Eakins has always had an excellent reputation, and no one is better known in Masonic circles. He has always been regarded as a man content to live on his salary, and indifferent to money so long as his needs were supplied, and he was allowed to follow such hobbies as the Mystic Shrine. He had not hitherto been "named" as a corrupt police officer, and his present precinct is regarded as "clean."

Siebert and Ryan have been "named" before the Lexow committee several times, in fact, it was understood that Siebert, as soon as the Lexow committee adjourned, would be arraigned at Police Headquarters for receiving money from a keeper of a vile place. Time was when he was spoken of as "an accident," his promotion being due to a deal between Aldermen Koch and Kehr, which was afterward discovered to be unprofitable and prejudicial to many interests. So Siebert came to be regarded as foisted on the list of Captains, and at the first opportunity was promptly cashiered. His dismissal, however, was the subject of review by the courts, and he was reinstated, but never received a fat command. His hobby is music, and it is said that, as a Wagnerian critic, he has few superiors.

Quite recently Ryan, who is generally known as Brian Boru, and who is said to be the richest Captain on the force, was considered an incubus, as he is more than sixty years old. As such he was ripe for retirement under the law, but, although the Commissioners, at several board meetings, were prepared to retire him, he stopped action until he proved that he was a veteran fireman and as such on the footing of a war veteran. It was believed when the offer was made to create a vacancy by retiring Ryan that Commissioner Martin was unfriendly to him, so that if Thorne's accusations are valid, it is not probable that Ryan will have long to wait for formal charges.

The confession of Thorne does not, it is said, reveal other lines of venality than those indicated in the testimony in regard to money extorted for sidewalk privileges, except that it includes the doings of a gang of sharps who have been unmolested in the "horse trick," from the days of Capt. Jeremiah Petty and the bunko men who have flourished in the neighborhood of the Laight Street depot.

It is likely that Thorne's confession will be submitted to the Grand Jury and indictments asked for as soon as a transcript from the stenographer's notes can be secured.

SPECULATION AS TO THE FUTURE

Mr. Goff Said to Have Secured a Statement from John Martin.

"Suppose Martin gives the lie to Reppenhagen; what then? Doesn't it block Creeden's confession? Won't it stop the stampede of those in a hurry to secure immunity?" were comments—born, perhaps, of hope—in police circles yesterday.

Other comments were that, admitting that Martin got $10,000, he could not with so many in the "deal" have kept it all, and if Justice Voorhis didn't get the money or any part of it, who got a share in the $10,000?

Against these speculations was an unverified rumor that on Saturday, in spite of Martin's disability, Mr. Goff had taken care to have Martin talked to and to secure a statement that will be used when the Lexow committee meets to-morrow. Last evening Martin's condition was reported as too serious to permit of his considering Reppenhagen's accusations, and access to him was refused.

Police Commissioner Sheehan was not to be found. His friends said he courted the closest investigation and was indifferent to any confession that any member or ex-member of the police force might make.

As rumor made Capt. Schmittberger of the Nineteenth Precinct the most prominent of those who would hasten to make a clean breast of their transactions in securing official favor, he was questioned in regard to it. He was angry, and said, with emphasis:

"One word—rot—is sufficient to dispose of that story. It is a marvel to me how, ever since the investigation of the Police Department began, my name has constantly appeared before the public without warrant. Just say this: I am going to remain where I am and face my enemies. The rumor about my making a confession was started by some of my good friends to injure me. To start with, I have nothing to confess, and that, to me, appears to settle the matter."

WILL BE AN INTERESTING WEEK

Many Star Witnesses, Among Them Superintendent Byrnes, Possibilities.

The Lexow committee and its counsel will not, on the eve of adjournment, deviate from their policy of absolute secrecy in regard to their plans of investigation.

As The New-York Times has frequently pointed out, forecasts of what the committee will do have always been wide of actual occurrences. So that the assurance, both from members of the committee and its counsel, that the course of the investigation will not be decided upon until to-morrow and will be guided largely by circumstances must be respected.

It is not likely that the closing days of the investigation will be other than vastly interesting, and this week is one of startling possibilities. Many star witnesses, Superintendent Byrnes, for instance, are available, and, as there certainly will be further probing on Creeden's confession, the biggest sensations of the investigation may be developed.

A Desperate Robber Caught.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 16.—William Barbeau, a grocer of 46 Main Street, tried last night to capture Thomas Mullens, whom he saw stealing shoes from Thomas Kott's store. Mullens stabbed him in the face and would have killed him had not policemen arrived and arrested Mullens.

Mullens has been a criminal since he was ten years old. He has served ten years in Sing Sing and several years in the penitentiaries in Albany and Brooklyn. It is believed that he is the man who has recently robbed many stores and houses in this vicinity.

SEELY MEETS HIS WIFE

They Had a Tearful Interview in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE DEFAULTER MAY PLEAD GUILTY

Lawyer Angel in Possession of Checks Drawn by Frederick Baker—Seely Refuses to Enter a Plea of Insanity.

Samuel C. Seely, late bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, now a resident of Ludlow Street Jail, met his wife yesterday for the first time since his flight from this city.

"Sam," as his friends call him, had heard that Mrs. Seely was to visit him, and, as he is passionately attached to her and to their three-year-old boy, he was nervous in the morning. He ate a light breakfast, and read the morning papers. He refused to see any reporters, as has been his custom since he was arrested. He did not attend the Sunday service in prison.

About 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon a closed carriage was driven up to the jail. The door was opened, and a man and a woman, the latter in deep mourning, stepped out. The keeper of the prison had evidently been expecting them, for the door swung open as soon as the bell was rung. The woman, who leaned heavily on her companion's arm, was Mrs. Seely. The man was Samuel Aymer, brother-in-law of the defaulting bookkeeper.

Keeper J. E. McMahon escorted both to the counsel room of the prison, where interviews are generally held, and went to Seely and told him his wife was waiting for him.

Seely turned pale, and tears came into his eyes. He followed the keeper, and in a moment he and his wife were embracing.

"Ida!" was all that Seely said, as he kissed her. She laid her head on his shoulder and cried. It was a touching scene, and the keeper walked away and left the couple to themselves.

They talked earnestly for a long time, and then Mr. Aymer joined them and the three conversed for a moment, when Lawyer Frank W. Angel, Seely's counsel, appeared. It was nearly 6:30 o'clock when the conference ended. Seely and his wife were again left to themselves for awhile. When they parted, Mrs. Seely had to be led from the room by Mr. Aymer and Lawyer Angel. She was sobbing bitterly, and was in a half-fainting condition as she entered the carriage.

A crowd had collected around the door of the prison, and it eagerly watched Mrs. Seely as she walked to the vehicle. Mr. Angel did not accompany her and Mr. Aymer to Brooklyn.

Seely bore himself well while his wife was with him, but the moment she was outside he, too, broke down and wept.

Lawyer Angel, when seen after his interview with Seely, said he could not yet state what course he intended to take in regard to Seely's pleading.

"Will Seely plead guilty?" he was asked.

"I cannot tell you that," said he "until Seely is taken before Judge Benedict, in the United States court. I think I could get Seely off under the present indictment, but if I did, of course, another would be framed, which would leave no hope of escape."

It was learned last night on very good authority that Lawyer Angel has a lot of checks which Frederick Baker drew on the Shoe and Leather Bank. They are all signed, it is said, by Baker, and date back to about the time when the stealings began. The checks number 300, the largest being for $2,200 and the smallest for $70. There is a check for $1,600 and several for $300, $400, $200, and other sums. They are regularly graded, beginning with $70, and constantly increasing in amount until $2,200 is reached.

It is said also that Mr. Angel can show that many checks have been destroyed, some burned and some torn in pieces.

It was hinted to Seely yesterday that some of the employes of the Shoe and Leather Bank might call on him. He, however, said that, much as he appreciated their kindness, he did not care for the visit, as it might jeopardize their positions.

According to Lawyer Angel, Seely's father was insane. Mr. Angel suggested to Seely the idea of putting forward a defense of hereditary insanity, but the latter refused.

"I am not crazy," said he, "and I will not enter that plea. My father was not crazy through heredity. He had a stroke of paralysis, which affected his head a little."

Mr. Angel says that Seely's memory has been failing for a few years, and that he does not remember names or faces. He also says that Seely's family has no money, and that Seely has very little.

Seely takes his meals at the Warden's table, paying $15 a week for the privilege. He will, in all probability, be brought up before Judge Benedict to-day.

Contest in Third Maryland District.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The committee of Republicans appointed to inquire into the propriety and policy of contesting the Congressional elections in the First, Third, and Fourth Districts has decided that no efforts should be made to unseat Mr. Miles in the First District nor John K. Cowen in the Fourth. No report was made of the investigation in the Third District, but it is said by leading Republicans that Dr. William S. Boose has retained counsel and will contest the seat of Harry Welles Rusk, the Democratic candidate, who was returned as elected by 520 plurality. Dr. Boose will set up an allegation of fraud.

Unions May Meet in the Streets.

The Central Labor Union yesterday had a long discussion over the question of non-union halls. Delegate Edwards said that the proprietor of one hall told him he could not sell union cigars and that the bartender had given a walking delegate $5 to clear him with the union.

The delegates were shocked to hear this, and Meyer Dampf said that if unions could not get union halls they should meet in the streets.

Oldest Woman in Quincy Dead.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Ann Adams Spear, the oldest person in Quincy, died this morning of old age at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Newcomb. Mrs. Spear was born in Quincy March 4, 1797. She was the mother of eight children, of whom there are now living one son and three daughters. There are fourteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren now living.

Horses Burned in Brooklyn.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, did $2,500 damage in the frame store 182 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The building is owned by a Mrs. O'Brien. Two horses, valued at $375 and owned by John Cleas of 162 Hall Street and Thomas Sullivan of 45 Ryerson Street, were burned. A team of horses belonging to Schumacher & Flocker, valued at $375, were also burned.

A Horse Killed on the Bridge.

A team of horses attached to a wagon of the Echo Milk Company ran away on the bridge early yesterday morning. They struck the gate on the Brooklyn side of the bridge. One of the horses had its neck broken and was shot.

THE PRESIDENT OFF FOR A HUNT

Will Try His Skill on the Shore of South Carolina—Hopes to Get Rid of His Rheumatism While Away.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, Capt. D. Evans, and Charles Jefferson, left Washington this afternoon for the coast of South Carolina for a hunting trip.

The trip has been in contemplation since early Fall and is taken at this time in the hope that the outing will benefit the President in eradicating a remnant of the rheumatism which still lingers about him. It is expected that the party will return in about a week.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—President Cleveland passed through this city to-night on his way to Georgetown, S. C. There was quite a large crowd assembled to meet the train and cheer him. His car was the rear one, and while the train was in the station about a hundred persons passed over the platform and shook hands with him.

STOLE A PRESENT FOR MOTHER

CASH BOY RICHARD WAGNER WANTED TO MAKE HER HAPPY.

So, When a Rich Boy Bought a Pocketbook for His Mother, Richard Took One—In Sad Trouble Now.

In a large room on the top floor of the Gerry society's building, Richard Wagner, thirteen years old, slept uneasily last night. He was in sad trouble, and even the fact that he was in a nicer place than the one in which he had to stay the night before—he was detained at the Thirtieth Street Police Station on Saturday night—did not comfort him. Where he wanted to be was with his mother and his brothers and sisters, in their two-room home at 414 East Ninth Street.

The boy—he is small for his age—was employed in one of the big retail stores on Broadway. He was a "cash," and he got $2 every Saturday night for having worked from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening every day since the Sunday before.

His mother is poor, and even Richard's little earnings were of great assistance to her. He knew this, and Saturday nights he would take the two-dollar bill or the two one-dollar bills handed to him at the store, run home as fast as he could, and give the money to her.

He never had any money to spend for anything. He never knew what it was to have even a penny that he could spend.

As Christmas came nearer he tried to think of some way by which he could earn a little extra money, so that he could get a present of some sort for the mother who worked so hard for the other children and who did all she could to make the home comfortable and happy.

He had awakened late one night and had seen her still at work mending clothes. His eyes left her patient, tired face and went to the old clock, ticking away in the corner, and he saw that it was 3 o'clock in the morning. Then he made a resolve. He would find some way to get a present for his mother when Christmas came, to show her how much he loved her, and he remembered vaguely that there had been any Christmas in their home since the father died. Finally he went to sleep again.

After that night he thought and planned, and yet could do nothing. The same knowledge of the futility of trying to make something out of nothing that comes to grown-up folks assailed him as he ran here and there in the big store. All around him were pretty things, which other boys, dressed better than he was, bought and paid for and still had money left.

Late Saturday afternoon he saw a boy buy a pocketbook and heard him say that he was going to give it to his mother. It was one of those pretty things, with silver all around the edges and a tiny silver watch in one corner. And then Richard thought how much his mother would like one just like that. He didn't realize that a pocketbook was the last thing she would need. He looked at the array of pocketbooks and edged nearer and nearer to them. When he thought nobody was looking he reached forward and took one.

But some one was looking. The Superintendent of the store stood near him and saw the cat. Policeman McCollough of the Broadway squad was called in and he took Richard to the West Thirtieth Street Station. On the way the boy pulled out of his pocket two rumpled one-dollar bills. He was crying and begged the policeman to take the money, his wages, over to his mother, as she needed it. But the law does not take heed of little boys who have stolen and who want to send money to their mothers, and the two bills were locked up in the desk of the Sergeant of the police station.

Richard was taken before Justice Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning. But the Superintendent of the store sent word that he could not come down on Sunday, and so the lad was sent to the rooms of the Gerry society to remain until this morning.

GEN. PORTER TO BE BURIED TO-DAY

Gov. Flower and His Staff Will Attend in Uniform.

The funeral of Gen. Josiah Porter will be held at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

The pall bearers will be Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of the Third, and Gen. Peter C. Doyle of the Fifth, and the three senior staff officers, Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon General; Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Gov. Flower left for New-York this afternoon, accompained by Mrs. Flower and Inspector General McGrath. The Governor and his staff will attend the funeral of Gen. Porter to-morrow in full-dress uniform.

What Delays the San Marcos?

Some anxiety was expressed yesterday concerning the non-arrival of the Mallory Line steamship San Marcos, which sailed from Galveston Dec. 6, bound for this port.

There seems to be no reason for apprehension, as the vessel did not reach Key West, which is one of her regular ports of call, on the northward passage until Dec. 11. She is reported to have resumed her journey the same day. As it required five days for the ship to make the short run from Galveston to Key West, it would seem that at least one day longer would be necessary for the voyage up the coast.

The slow rate of speed shown on the trip to Key West seems to indicate that the vessel's progress has been retarded by a foul bottom or some such cause.

Trolley Cut the Wagon in Halves.

Charles Lockett of 209 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Alonzo Jennings of 1,872 Third Avenue were driving an undertaker's wagon through Third Avenue yesterday afternoon in front of a trolley car. When near One Hundred and Fifty-third Streeet they tried to turn the wagon out of the tracks. In doing so one of the wheels struck an elevated railroad pillar.

The trolley car could not be stopped, and it cut the wagon in halves. The horse ran several blocks and was captured.

Jennings and Lockett were both cut about the head.

Jury Didn't Believe Ogles.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—The trial of the White Caps in the United States court here has ended in an acquittal. The jury refused to believe the testimony of the witness Ogles, who swore that Paul Trammell, Collector of Internal Revenue for Georgia, and other prominent citizens of Whitfield County were members of the band.

SHOT IN A BANK OFFICE

Two Officials of the Fidelity and Casualty Company Wounded.

PERPETRATOR OF CRIME A SUICIDE

Council Bluffs, Iowa, the Scene of the Tragedy—Outcome of the Discovery of a Clerk's Embezzlement.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 16.—John Huntington, remittance clerk in the Citizens' State Bank of this city, this morning shot and seriously wounded F. N. Hayden of Chicago and A. Cromwell of Minneapolis, respectively Superintendent and Inspector of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York City, and then committed suicide, shooting himself through the head in the private office of the bank, at First Avenue and Main Street.

There was a shortage in the bank accounts of $500, and this was the final cause of the act. The shortage dated from last July. On the 19th of that month, four five-hundred-dollar checks passed into the Citizens' Bank. Only three of those checks have ever been accounted for.

The first the cashier of the bank, C. R. Hannon, knew of the matter was about the middle of August, when his bookkeeper called his attention to the fact that there was a difference of $400 between the statements of the Citizens' and the Union Stock Yards Bank of South Omaha. The Citizens' Bank had $500 charged up to the South Omaha bank which the latter had failed to give credit for.

Inquiry at once was made of all the employes of the bank, who might know of the matter, and an investigation was made. The whole matter was checked over without locating the mistake.

The investigation showed that on July 19 four items of $500 each had passed through the hands of the receiving teller. Three of these items were traced successfully to their settlement.

The other item, it was found, had gone from the receiving teller into the hands of Mr. Huntington, the remittance clerk. His records showed that the item had been charged to the South Omaha Bank, and that the check had been sent to that bank. Written and telephone correspondence with the South Omaha Bank followed, developing the statement from the latter bank that it never had been advised of the receipt of this item. Huntington's records showed this item as a cashier's check.

The discount clerk, Mr. Buckman, was sent to Omaha to ascertain from the First National Bank whether a cashier's check had been issued by the Union Stock Yards Bank at the date of the check in question, July 12, and not returned. The record of the South Omaha Bank showed three items of $500, issued on the date mentioned and still out. All these were traced and were found not to come near Council Bluffs.

A further delay was made, in the hope that the item might have been missent in the mail and might have been received by some of the correspondent banks of the Citizens' Bank throughout the country. When the reports from these banks were all in, no information had been received to throw light on the shortage. No trace of the missing item could be found.

A constant investigation was kept up, and finally, when the Directors met, Cashier Hannon reported the matter to them. Every employe of the bank was under bond signed by the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and, by instruction of the Directors, information of the shortage was sent to the company, which sent to this city F. N. Hayden of Chicago and A. Cromwell of Minneapolis to ascertain the truth. They arrived here Friday and began the investigation.

The circumstantial evidence was naturally largely against Huntington, and he was the first subject of inquiry. He was called into a private interview with the officials of the bank and the representatives of the company.

It happened that the shortage occurred the day before Huntington left for a vacation last Summer, and he was questioned as to the money he spent at the time, and where he got it. He stated Saturday that he borrowed from his sister, but could not remember the amount. He stated that while in New-York he gave his brother, whom he was visiting, a check on the Citizens' bank for $40 or $45.

Huntington to-day met the representatives of the bonding company and Messrs. Edmundson and Hannon at the bank building. He was there when the gentlemen came in. He was sitting at his desk talking with another clerk who was at work.

Huntington walked to the front of the bank from behind the wire screen and went into the back room. It has been learned that he first went to the drawer of one of the receiving tellers and took from it a revolver. He went with the other gentlemen into the rear office, and the inquiry which had been begun the previous day was resumed.

Huntington was asked regarding the money he borrowed from his sister, and he replied that the amount was about $100. Asked what was his disposition of this money, he said it was none of the other men's business.

Cromwell, who did most of the talking with Huntington, replied sharply that it was worse than useless for Huntington to talk that way, and he wanted no more of it. Huntington became excited and angry, and leaning forward, rapped on the table and said:

"You can't come here and bulldoze me. I won't have it."

Mr. Hayden interfered, and succeeded in calming Huntington.

The conversation proceeded for five minutes or so. Huntington said he deposited about $30 in the bank here before going away on his vacation, and took the remainder with him. Hayden asked him the question:

"You said to us yesterday that you had received from your brother in New-York, on a check which you had drawn on this bank, $35 or $40?"

"Yes," Huntington answered.

"Then," said Hayden, "how is it that your bank account shows that between July 20 and Aug. 7 only two checks were cashed, and the amounts of these were $25 and $50? As neither of these amounts agrees with the amount of the check given your brother, which of these checks could that have been?"

When these words were spoken, the party was arranged about a small table, Cromwell facing Huntington. Hayden had turned toward Huntington. Cashier Hannan had just been called into the outer office.

As Mr. Hayden asked this last question, Mr. Edmundson started for the door. The interview was becoming painful for him. He had steadfastly declared that Huntington could not be the guilty person. Huntington's replies and explanations were not clear and satisfactory.

Huntington left his chair and started to the other side of the room. Hayden and Cromwell supposed he was going to the washroom closet. Conversation for the time was suspended.

Huntington suddenly stepped by Hayden and pulled a revolver from his pocket. Before Edmundson had reached the door Huntington placed the weapon close to Cromwell's head and fired. The bullet struck the right side of the neck, passed through behind the windpipe, and lodged in the left side of the neck.

Huntington then turned his weapon on Hayden, and before his victim could rise to his feet sent a bullet through his neck.

The bullet narrowly missed the spinal column, cut through the skin and flesh of the neck, and passed out. Hayden felt the stinging sensation, but the wound was not deep enough to stun him and he ran out.

Huntington instantly turned on Cromwell before the latter had time to rise and fired a third time. Cromwell threw up his right hand and received the bullet just below his wrist. Both bones of the arm were shattered and the coat sleeve was perforated. The ball lodged in the arm.

As Cromwell succeeded in getting on his feet Huntington fired again, this time striking Cromwell in the fleshy part of the back, and as Cromwell ran to the door a fifth shot grazed the skin on the right side and buried itself in the casing of the door about a foot from the floor.

Huntington was then alone in the room. He placed the revolver to his right temple and fired the last shot into his brain. He fell to the floor on his back bleeding and unconscious.

Cromwell was the first to escape from the bank. He ran to the Grand Hotel, a block away, leaving a trail of blood on the stone sidewalk.

The wounded men were at once attended by Dr. MacRae, who lives in the hotel.

Hayden's injury was found to be not serious. His wound was speedily dressed.

Cromwell was placed under the influence of morphine while the doctor probed for the bullets, all of which were found. The wound in the throat might easily have been fatal, as also might that in the back, had the direction of the bullets been slightly different. As it was, the shattered arm is the most serious injury.

Mr. Hayden received the calls of newspaper men and talked freely. Cromwell, after recovering from the effects of the drug, was very weak and in considerable pain, but to-night was sitting up in bed and able to talk.

After the shooting the scene at the bank was a pathetic one. The family of Huntington was at once notified, and in a short time the aged father and mother arrived in a carriage. Mrs. Huntington was overwhelmed with grief and desired to go to the room where the youth lay dead on the floor, but friendly hands prevented and she was taken away. The old father fell on his knees by the side of the suicide, and, clasping one bloodless hand and in a voice choking with sobs, prayed for forgiveness for his erring son.

F. N. Hayden made the following statement:

"We were sitting in the room questioning Huntington, and had asked him some pointed questions which he took exception to and grew angry. I was sitting in front of him, and Cromwell was to my left in the corner of the room. The questions we asked were not of a nature that accused the man of any crime, but were leading up to it.

"Suddenly Huntington arose without any indication of what he was going to do. I thought he was going to the toilet room. He walked behind me and turned toward Cromwell, when he quickly pulled his pistol and shot him. I jumped up to run when he turned his weapon on me and shot me in the neck. Cromwell was behind me as we both ran toward the door and protected me in that way.

"No one in the room had the slightest intimation of what was going to happen, and we were not prepared to defend ourselves."

FACED DEATH TO SAVE THE MEN

Engineer Lloyd Stood to His Post Surrounded by Flames Until Every Miner Was Rescued.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 16.—The Stevens Colliery, in West Pittston, operated by Jenkins & Co., was the scene of considerable excitement at a late hour last night.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the engineer, Thomas Lloyd, discovered that the engine house was on fire. He made an effort to extinguish the flames with a few buckets of water, but was unsuccessful. The structure was very dry, and the fire made rapid headway. Lloyd was alone in the building at the time, and he remembered that there were forty-six men in the mine. Without losing any time he ran to the telephone and gave the alarm in the mine. The foot man at the bottom of the shaft told the miners to throw down their tools and get on the cage as quickly as possible.

By this time the flames had surrounded the engineer on all sides. He patiently awaited the signal to hoist the men to the surface. At last he got the signal, and brought up the cage with lightning speed. Eighteen men were aboard. The carriage was then returned to the mine for the second load of human freight. On this trip ten men were brought up. The side of the building now collapsed, and the burning timber fell all around the brave engineer, who still held the lever. At last the remaining men got on the cage, and in a few minutes all were brought to the surface safely.

The engineer fainted from the excitement and exhaustion, but was quickly rescued by the members of the local Fire Department, who had now reached the scene. He was badly burned about the face and hands, but will recover. The fire caused damage to property amounting to about $3,000.

HENRY C. VEDDER ORDAINED A MINISTER

The Exercises Held in Calvary Church—A Writer and Editor.

Henry C. Vedder was formally ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in Calvary Church last night. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Rice, pastor of the Moravian Church, at New-Dorp, S. I.; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Calvert, editor of The Christian Enquirer, and the Rev. F. R. Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Church. After the exercises, Mr. Vedder read a statement of his views on Christian doctrine and church polity.

The new clergyman is about thirty-eight years of age and is a graduate of the University of Rochester and of the Rochester Theological Seminary. He engaged in literary work after leaving the seminary, and was for a long time editor of The New-York Examiner.

A Monkey the Bell Ringer.

There is no ghost in West Thirty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Servants and householders in that street breathe freely. They have learned that a monkey that belonged to Dr. George M. Tuttle of 49 West Thirty-eighth Street has been ringing their door bells, and the monkey has been punished by being sent to Central Park.

Mr. Perreine's Imagination.

A man who says he is Henry Perreine, of 199 Railroad Avenue, Weehawken, told the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station yesterday afternoon that a man had jumped from the Second Avenue Bridge. The police, after investigation, believe Mr. Perreine has a vivid imagination.

TO APPOINT NO JUSTICES

Governor-elect Morton Is Said to Have Reached This Decision.

A DISAPPOINTMENT FOR MR. PLATT

At Least One Hundred Candidates Had Come Forward Anxious for Places on the Supreme Court Bench.

At least 100 men who were candidates and several hundred of their friends will read with feelings of regret that Governor-elect Morton has about made up his mind not to appoint the twelve new Justices of the Supreme Court, whom some politicians thought he had authority to appoint under the new Constitution.

The formal announcement that Mr. Morton has thus decided has not been made, but some of the men who have been on intimate terms with the Governor-elect and have been talking with him about the new Justices are authority for the statement.

A formal utterance by Mr. Morton, it is said, is likely to be made within a week, and in that utterance he will probably tell why he does not think best to make the twelve appointments.

Since the question was raised, candidates have been growing up at such a rapid rate that even the politicians could not count them. It is said that there were twenty-two candidates from one judicial district, and in no district have there been less than five. Each candidate has had friends, who have interested themselves, and the result has been that a small-sized army of politicians has been clamoring about the Governor.

Mr. Morton, it is said, has taken the advice of some of his conservative friends, who told him that inasmuch as there is a question of his authority to appoint, and as the term would be for one year, possible complications, both political and legal, could best be avoided by not appointing.

Mr. Morton, it will be remembered, decided to ask advice of Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root as to the intention of the new Constitution, and he did submit the question to them a week or more ago. It is not known what reply they made to the question.

This will not be pleasant news to certain Republican politicians who have been in favor of the proposition to appoint these twelve Justices. The State machine, so called, represented by prominent members of the State Committee, was in favor of the appointments. It would have been possible thereby to pay up certain political debts, to scatter this judicial patronage where it would do the most good, and incidentally to secure several Republican Supreme Court Justices without going through the trouble of electing them.

The appointment of the twelve Justices was also said to have been favored by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. Numerous candidates and their friends have been to see Mr. Platt to secure his favorable recommendation. Mr. Platt has been taking that interest in the matter which he usually takes in matters involving State patronage.

The decision of Mr. Morton is, therefore, not much more pleasing to Mr. Platt than to some of the men who wanted the Justiceships.

It was said last night that when Mr. Morton's decision became known it would cause a general readjustment of the lines the politicians have been making for the distribution of State patronage.

A CHILDREN'S PARTY BROKEN UP BY FIRE

Several of the Little Ones Badly Burned Through Upsetting a Lamp.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 16.—Forty young children were thrown into a panic last night at the home of Mrs. George C. Truesdell by the accidental tipping over of a large stand lamp in the parlor. The children, none of whom was over twelve years of age, were participating in a birthday party.

The burning oil was scattered among them, setting their clothing on fire. No adult was present in the room at the time, and the children rushed wildly about until two or three of the older lads dragged those who were on fire out into the halls, where their burning clothing was pulled off.

Several of the children suffered painful injuries. The house was badly damaged.

RIVAL LOVERS FIGHT WITH KNIVES

The Brother of the Girl Who Caused the Duel Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16.—At Pearce's Mills, Marion County, last night, a difficulty occurred between Ben Howell and Ed Cochran, at the house of Miss Rawles. They had gone to call on the young woman, and had a falling out. They met upon the porch of the house, and a fight with knives ensued.

Will Rawles, brother of the girl, rushed out and stepped between the combatants just in time to receive a death wound, a knife being plunged into his heart. Each combatant charges the other with the act.

Stole Dr. Abbott's $30 Coat.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's thirty-dollar overcoat was stolen by a man who called at his house, 110 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, and asked for food. He told Mrs. Abbott that he was an English upholsterer out of work, and that he was starving. Mrs. Abbott left the man in the hall while she went to get food for him. When she returned he had disappeared, and so had Dr. Abbott's overcoat that had been hanging on the hat rack in the hall.

Dr. Smith Thrown from His Horse.

Dr. Charles Smith of 30 West Twenty-ninth Street was thrown from his horse in the bridle path, near the Winterdale Arch, Central Park, last evening. He was picked up by a park policeman and sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

It was found that he had received a lacerated wound in the chin and a slight scalp wound.

After his injuries were attended to he left for his home.

**Found the Child

HARRISON IS A CANDIDATE

There Cannot Be a Reasonable Doubt on That Point.

INDIANA WILL PRESENT HIS NAME

All Opposition Has Been Crushed, and the Delegation to the Next Convention Will Be Solid for Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—The statement of D. S. Alexander of Buffalo that Gen. Harrison would not be a candidate for re-election as President, and the prompt announcement of Gen. Harrison himself that no one was authorized to speak for him, have caused no little amusement in political circles. The amusement of the "knowing" ones has been intensified by the fact that a New-York editor has been here for two days seeking to induce the ex-President once more to assume the leadership of his party.

Here, at Gen. Harrison's home, it is known that his relations with Mr. Alexander are not such as to lead him to choose that gentleman as his mouthpiece in political matters. Alexander was for a short time in the early part of the campaign of 1888 private secretary to Harrison. But Alexander thought Harrison needed a political guardian, and that he was peculiarly fitted for the important duties of that delicate office. Harrison thought himself politically compos mentis and dispensed with the Buffalo man's services. Since that time the relations existing between the two gentlemen have been friendly, but not intimate.

By what course of reasoning any one should have reached the conclusion that Gen. Harrison needed to be urged to accept a renomination is a mystery. If any well-informed politician in Indiana should be asked if Harrison is a candidate, he would reply instantly and without hesitation in the affirmative. If Gen. Harrison himself should be asked the question, he probably would give an evasive answer. He has never failed to do so heretofore when the subject has been broached to him. He is not much given to taking interviewers into his confidence, and since the November elections has shown even less disposition than formerly to confide his plans to the public through the medium of the press.

But whether Gen. Harrison wishes it or not, he is a candidate for President, and has behind him a machine which may be relied upon to put him conspicuously before the next National Republican Convention. One thing may be stated with absolute certainty—Gen. Harrison will go before that convention with a solid delegation from his own State to urge his claim. The result of the November election settled all doubt on this point.

Gen. Harrison had not fairly resumed his residence in this city in 1893 before the campaign for his renomination in 1896 was actively begun. It is only justice to him to say that he never publicly has manifested any desire for another Presidential term. But that does not alter the fact that a renomination campaign has long been in progress. How much or how little encouragement he has given the movement probably he alone knows. He has been unusually affable to representatives of the press—for him. He repeatedly has expressed his satisfaction at being again in his old home; he has traveled much about the country, has grown stouter, and has acquired an appearance of embodied contentment and that is all. He has not said a word about 1896.

While Gen. Harrison has thus been personally keeping out of politics as much as possible his friends have been very active. When he retired from the White House there was a general feeling that he could not command the support of his State in another convention. At Fort Wayne and Evansville the party machinery was in the hands of his enemies—ex-Treasurer Huston, from his bank in Connersville, was sending out interviews to the effect that Indiana was done with Harrison. Here at the capital the masses of the party were opposed to him.

All this is changed now. The change has not been a natural one, but has been forced by shrewd political management. The Republican Party of Indiana to-day is united in demanding the renomination of the ex-President. For two years every movement of the party machinery has been directed toward advancing Harrison's interests. John K. Gowdy has been Chairman of the State Committee. He and the committee, of which he has had perfect control, have shaped the whole party policy in the interest of Harrison. Members of the committee who showed a disposition to follow false political gods have been disciplined or forced to give way to men who were firm in the true Harrison faith.

The old Gresham element, as it was popularly designated—anti-Harrison would have been a more correct title, for it was not half so strong in its fidelity to Gresham as it was in its opposition to Harrison—has been whipped into line. The Harrison managers in Indiana never conciliate; they subjugate. The only exception to the rule is in the case of Attorney General Ketcham. Every other candidate on the State ticket recently elected was a Harrison man from choice. Ketcham, who is an aggressive, blunt, impulsive man, had incurred the enmity of the Harrison people by charges made in a law brief filed in the United States District Court. The suit was one in which John C. New, owner of The Journal, ex-Consul General to London, and the man who, more than all others, was responsible for the nomination of Harrison in 1888, was interested.

Harrison was an attorney in the case, and Ketcham, in the brief referred to, charged, point blank, that Harrison had been guilty of serving both parties to the suit. This brief, with its charge of unprofessional conduct against the ex-President, was filed on the day before the State Convention. New declared he would never support Ketcham if he should be nominated. Here came in one of those peculiar situations which occasionally make political moves so puzzling to those not conversant with the inner workings of party machinery.

Daniel M. Ransdell, who was Marshal of the District of Columbia while Harrison was President, is the active and efficient head of the Harrison machine. He is to the Republican Party of Indiana in a small way what William C. Whitney is to the Democratic Party of New-York—he has the confidence of all factions. Ransdell is a brother-in-law to Ketcham. Ransdell, who had perfect control of the convention, said Ketcham should be nominated, and he was. Then Ransdell made peace between Harrison and Ketcham, and when the latter was installed in office Harrison was among the first to call and congratulate him. This is the only case on record where the Harrison men have permitted an anti-Harrison man to take a seat at the feast of the flesh pots. Ketcham no longer opposes the plan to give Harrison the Indiana vote in the next convention.

In the Tenth District one of the bitterest opponents of Harrison was formerly Charles B. Landis, editor of The Delphi Journal. His brother is private secretary to Secretary Gresham. Landis got the Congressional nomination last Summer after a hard fight. Judge Johnston, his opponent in the convention, alleged fraud. The State Committee forced Landis to resign under the threat that he should have no support from the State Committee if he should persist in making the race. Landis is a young man, and was quietly assured that he would be doomed politically for all time to come if he should remain obdurate; but if, on the other hand, he would withdraw from the ticket and stump the State he could have a State office two years hence, or would be well cared for in the event of Harrison's re-election. The discipline was severe, but Landis submitted. It is only fair to say that Harrison's managers seem disposed to keep faith with the editor. He believes they will and is advocating the renomination of the ex-President.

The First and Twelfth Congressional Districts were formerly the seats of the most bitter anti-Harrison sentiment in Indiana. Evansville is in the former, Fort Wayne in the latter. Each was ignored in making up the State ticket, though each presented strong candidates of the anti-Harrison faith. This policy looked suicidal. But the Harrison managers didn't think it was so. After the convention, Republicans in the two districts were disheartened. This was what the Central Committee desired. It took matters in its own hands, created new local organizations, with none but Harrison men on guard, and left the "antis" out in the cold. The audacity of the movement won over even its opponents. They realized for the first time that the Harrison men meant to rule or to ruin, and they quietly prevented the ruin by consenting to be ruled.

Gen. Harrison made two speech-making tours of the State during the campaign. The objective point of one was Evansville, of the other Fort Wayne. When the returns were in it was found that nowhere in the State had the Republicans made such phenomenal gains as in Evansville and in Fort Wayne. Harrison's supporters quickly ascribed these gains to the influence of their candidate, and everybody else accepted this theory as the correct one.

The result of the election silenced all Republican opposition to Harrison in Indiana. There is to-day not a single Republican paper in the State opposing him. Ex-Treasurer Huston has been entirely barred from the party councils. C. W. Fairbanks, the personal friend of Secretary Gresham and long his stanch political supporter, is now hand in glove with Harrison, personally and politically. He is booked to succeed Senator Voorhees two years hence. His purse—and it is a plethoric one—is open to the demands of the Harrison campaigners. He was in New-York last week and talked with Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is interesting to recall the fact that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Platt had what the former called "a pleasant chat" at the Fifth Avenue just a day or two before Mr. Morton was nominated for Governor.

Summed up, it may be said that the Republican Party of Indiana is now distinctively a Harrison party. All the machinery is in the hands of his friends. Every Republican State officer favors Harrison; so does every Congressman-elect; every member of the State Committee wants him renominated; every Republican organ is playing the Harrison tune. The anti-Harrison sentiment didn't die a natural death; it was crushed. But it is dead just the same. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the hardest kind of work on the part of the ex-President's closest friends. If this doesn't mean that he is a candidate, what does it mean?

GEN. CASEY JUST THE MAN, IT SAYS

A Washington Newspaper Nominates a Well-Known Army Officer for Supervising Architect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Washington Star has made an editorial suggestion that is likely to meet with a good deal of Congressional approval. At a meting of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, held on Friday, Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, was agreed upon as a member of the commission to have charge of the construction of a municipal building for Washington, whenever it shall be built. That agreement has inspired the suggestion that upon his retirement from the army, which will take place soon, the General be appointed to the now vacant office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. That office is getting along very well now without a head. Gen. Casey is in good health, vigorous, capable, and honest. There is not a person who knows Gen. Casey and his admirable record who will not indorse every word of what The Star further says:

"It will be an eminently proper and sensible thing to appoint Gen. Casey Supervising Architect; a better one would be hard to find. He would differ materially from others who have filled the now-vacant place. He would make up his mind as to what would be the right thing to do, and would then proceed to do it to the very best of his ability and without even the semblance of regard for the most powerful political 'pull.'

"If, after careful deliberation, he concluded that a certain public building ought not to be longer in process of construction than two years, it would be betting on a sure thing to wager that the building would be done just as solidly and as thoroughly and as artistically as the money appropriated would permit.

"With such an appointment would, for a season, come relief from the scandals common in connection with public-building disbursements; for awhile, at least, there would be an era of honesty and common sense. Other retired army officers—men of distinction—have served their country faithfully in civil capacities when their day of active military duty came to an end. Why should there be any hesitation in securing such a conspicuously able man when the country is really in need of talents?"

GOT THE INDIANS HE WAS AFTER

Capt. Williams Captures Nineteen of the Moquis in the Oriba Cliffs.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16.—A report was received here to-day by Gen. McCook from Capt. F. U. Lawton of the Second Cavalry, who was ordered to capture the Moqui Indians who created a disturbance recently and took refuge among the Oriba Cliffs, in an isolated village.

The Captain occupied a position on the Mesa, over the village, with two troops and trained Hotchkiss guns. The Indians gathered in large numbers, and all in the valley were ordered to come out in view of the troops.

Capt. Williams made a speech, giving the names of the Indians wanted, and one by one they surrendered, until nineteen were placed under guard, to be taken to Fort Wingate.

Sioux Indians Getting Restless.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Dec. 16.—The Indians on the reservation are getting restless and the settlers are fearful of another outbreak. The Sioux have never been peaceful since the Pine Ridge incident. On account of the dry weather, which has made them poor and unable to care for stock, they are fast becoming turbulent. It is believed that extreme measures will be necessary to prevent trouble this Winter. The approach of cold weather is making the situation critical.

Indians Elope with White Girls.

WINFIELD, Kan., Dec. 16.—The Osage Indian boys Hank and Charles Mashaw, attending the business college here, eloped yesterday morning with two white girls who are sisters. They were headed for the Osage Nation and expected to get annual payments.

They were stopped at Dexter, twenty miles from here, and brought back. They say they will marry the girls.

Thirty Cats in Clover.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Thirty Angora cats that belonged to the late Mrs. Kate Johnson are now snugly housed at 1,250 Montgomery Street, on Telegraph Hill. Their custodian and guardian is Miss Helen Shellard, to whom Mrs. Johnson left $20,000. Jersey cream and calves' liver form their daily diet.

BROMO CAFFEINE
EFFERVESCENT
CURES HEADACHES
AVOID all infringing Bromo Headache Cures, as the ingredients in many of them are harmful in their results.
SMALL, 10C. LARGE, $1.

The Burden of Proof

Rests with those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the thousands of testimonials, coming from almost every neighborhood in the land, show that there is no lack of evidence that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me."
HARRY G. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

ONE RELIGION FOR ALL

The Brotherhood of Man Must be Recognized, Says Dr. Silverman.

CREEDS ARE NOT LIBERAL ENOUGH

The Rev. Dr. Wilson Preaches on the Deplorable Condition of Striking Cloakmakers—Other Sermons.

At the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Silverman gave the third of the series of sermons on "Answers to Jewish and Christian Inquirers," the topic being "The Essential Basis for a Religion of Humanity."

In his opening the speaker commented on the words of a recent writer in the press, who, speaking of the recent massacres in Armenia, said that there could be no God who would allow such fearful actions. The writer might have gone further, he said, on the line of such fallacious reasoning, and contended that the existence of these evils rather proved the lack of the true spirit of religion than the non-existence of God. Dr. Silverman said:

"These evils are not the mistakes of God, but the blunders of men; they are violations of God's moral laws just as the collision of trains, the falling of houses, and the explosion of mines are due to violations of God's physical laws.

"It is the natural office of religion to constrain men toward the right and restrain them from the wrong. Religion is to aid us in making this choice between the good and evil. Religion is the proper arbiter to intercede for the defenseless Armenian, the persecuted Jews and Lutherans in Russia, or those who are mutilated in the war between China and Japan.

"And why is all this not done? Why is the evil permitted to recur again and again? Simply because the true universal religion—the religion disinterested because interested in all—does not yet exist. The religion of humanity, which alone would do this, has not yet been born, and, if born, it has not yet been recognized, but soon shall be. I mean the religion of humanity that shall be universally true and universally acceptable. It must be applicable to all races and nationalities, a religion for 1,700,000,000 people, and not a mere fraction thereof."

Dr. Silverman went on to say that the trouble to-day was that all religions had set up dogmas and beliefs, and said that only through these could there be salvation. It was sophistry to attempt to evolve a religion of humanity without God as a basis. The brotherhood of man must be recognized, but this could not be without having first the brotherhood of God.

"Is there any approach to such a religion among all the religions existing in the world? I believe there is. That religion is called Judaism. Its true name is the religion of humanity," concluded Dr. Silverman.

MR. WILSON IN STRIKERS' HOMES

He Finds the Cloakmakers in a Desperate Condition from Lack of Food.

"I know of no Christianity so superfine, if real," said the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last night, "that can be hurt by the story of human suffering and the necessity of relieving it at personal sacrifice. I bring you one to-night which ought to enlist your sympathy and help.

"The cloakmakers have for many months been on strike for a better chance to live than they have had. I do not need to explain to this congregation what is my opinion of trades unions and strikes generally. I am compelled in this case, however, to say that truth and justice seem to be on the side of the strikers. But when suffering men and starving women and children are involved, it is no time to weigh abstract questions of right or wrong, but rather to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

"On Thursday afternoon, in company with a reporter, I visited the headquarters and some of the homes of the striking cloakmakers. This fight is like that one between Laban and Jacob, only in this case Laban seems to have the best of it.

"I found their headquarters over a saloon, and the saloon was literally filled with them. Two card tables were in full blast. I was assured, however, that neither those at the card tables nor those drinking at the bar were strikers, but that the strikers were there for warmth and fellowship, and they had nothing to spend or lose, and that all were hungry.

"Their grievance seems to be that the piece work they were doing for a very short season—not more than two months—paid their best men not more than $12 to $14 a week, while the weekly average of the others, the year through, would not amount to more than $4 or $5. The so-called settlement between them and their employers has never amounted to anything because of the perfidy of the employers. The men and women want weekly wages, so they can live decently.

"The cloakmakers get enormously rich in a very short time, while the people who do the work live in miserable quarters, unable to have other than the cheapest food, and so suffer, without hope of improving their condition. I found one man—Ezra Heraman—who, with his wife and two children and another family, occupied three rooms in Suffolk Street. Being dispossessed, his furniture was put in a coal cellar, and his family was taken into the small quarters of a neighbor. They had no food save as they could occasionally get a loaf of bread or a few potatoes from the Relief Committee.

"I for the first time heard of a class known to them as 'shop suckers,' who really fix the prices. They make one each of the new styles, and say what they can afford to do it for, which is always much below the real value. But whatever may or may not be the grievance, the fact that the people are starving is apparent to all who investigate for themselves.

"At 51 Jackson Street the merciful owner is giving rent free to the few fortunate ones in his house. We found a family—man, wife, and four children—living in a room and a closet. There was a half loaf of stale bread on the table, and, with the exception of a few potatoes, nothing else, and this was owing to the Relief Committee. At 104 Henry Street, in a room and dark closet, were also a husband, wife, and four children, who had had no food for weeks, except that from the Relief Committee. In both cases everything was scrupulously clean. There was not a word of complaint or begging, but a stolid determination to endure to the end was apparent on all faces."

A SERMON ON GOD'S ATTRIBUTES.

The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson in the Church of the Strangers.

A large congregation was present at the Church of the Strangers yesterday morning to hear the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, late of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London. He said:

"There are three words in the Bible to express God. They are Light, Love, and Life. Light shines for truth and purity. God is Light. Truth is manifested in light. Purity is incorruptible.

"Love stands for a disposition and a law. God shines forever, and no one should ever think of Him without love. Love stands for a principle. The greatest law or rule by which we should live is to 'love one another.'

"Life should be based upon a law of benevolent activity. If you are a son of Light, Love, and Life, you must surely be on the straight path that leads to eternal life.

"All the attributes of God are perfect, while the attributes of men and women are faulty. Love must go side by side with justice.

"God's anger is not a passion like the passion of a man that becomes excited and unnatural. God's passion never rises above flood mark. You have no more right to find fault with God's wrath than you have to find fault with God's love. I say they are both the same thing. When a woman says that she loves her child so devotedly that she cannot punish it, she is mistaken. She does not love it deeply enough. If God did not love us so much He would not chasten us.

"Suppose there is a disposition in you to be false, although you do your best to be true, and for ten years you suffer and at last are able to see how you have been false but have been made true by your sorrow, do you not joyously thank God for it?

"God exhibits His perfections to us. Does He do it for His own glory? No! He does this so that you, His people, may see His perfections and glory so that you may be made better men and women and attracted unto Him.

"All pleasures fade when Jesus is revealed unto you. What are all the pleasures of life to you then? Surely many of you have been weaned from your early follies, now that you have tasted the bread and wine of Divine Grace.

"Many people, when they first come to God, think they must work under a yoke and carry a cross. This should not be so.

"We go to a mirror and we see ourselves. When we go to God's mirror we see God. You cannot stand in the sun's light without its rays being radiated upon you, so, in God's mirror, He reflects back His Divine glory."

TELEPHONE RATES.

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REV. DR. PETERS'S IDEAS OF HELL

The Sinner's Passions, He Says, Follows the Soul into Eternity.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, preached last night upon hell. He said:

"That 'there is no peace to the wicked' is a fact founded in the very constitution of man. Sin destroys man's happiness. God does not punish. The sinner is his own destroyer. Every act has its consequences. We inhabit a house of our own building. We make heaven or hell.

"Death makes no change in our moral character. The passions and propensities of the soul follow it right on into eternity, so that even were a bad man in heaven, with the blaze and brightness of its glory around him, surrounded with friends and love, if wrong at heart, he would be in hell in heaven, and find no amelioration for his misery.

"The divine nature of man puts it into the power of every man to make a heaven or hell on earth in his own heart, and to make the bed he must lie on throughout eternity. In order that the deaf man may enjoy the sweet strains of music, his ears must be unstopped; in order that the blind man may enjoy the flower garden, his eyes must be opened; and so, in order that a man may enjoy the blessings of heaven, he must be brought into sympathy with God, or else he would feel in heaven like a fish out of water.

"If there were no hell, still the sinner, continuing the enemy of God, must be lost and wretched. Man carries in his bosom the elements of woe or love, and no circumstances in which he will be placed will call them into action."

The World Better for Christ's Advent.

The Rev. William Lloyd delivered another lecture in the Central Congregational Church last night, in the series on "Ingersollism Versus Truth." His topic was, "Is This World Any Better for the Advent of Jesus Christ?"

He said the fact has never been successfully assailed that Jesus Christ was born at the time predicted in the Christian chronology, and that thirty-three years afterward he was crucified. The speaker gave a description of the condition of Rome, its vices and pagan worship at the time that Jesus Christ came into the world, and said that the time was ripe for a change from the old vicious order of things. Christ was the personification of purity of life.

His teachings were of morality and righteousness, and the difference between civilization as we find it to-day as compared to that of Rome previous to its fall was due to the coming of the Nazarene. It would take more than the false oratory of a modern unbeliever to drive Christ from the hearts and homes of the people of to-day.

The Heroism of Christianity.

The Rev. Theodore Heisig delivered an address to young men in Association Hall yesterday afternoon. His topic was "The Heroism of Christianity." He cited the Biblical examples of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego as heroes who braved the anger of a great King in support of their convictions.

Whenever an emergency came in great communities, he said, the Lord raised up a Christian to meet it. He spoke of Dr. Parkhurst as a conspicuous example of a Christian hero, who braved public opinion, and went alone, without even the united suport of his own brethren, into the fight for better government and for better morals. As the result of Dr. Parkhurst's work, he hoped that the city would be soon cleansed from the blot which had been put upon it.

Dr. MacArthur's Sermon.

At the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur preached yesterday morning on "Grounds of Christian Hope."

Dr. Parkhurst Did Not Preach.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst did not preach yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. His place was taken by the Rev. J. McNaughton of Morriston, N. J.

Knocked Down by a Cab.

Edward Atwood Violet, fifty years of age, of 56 West Thirty-fifth Street, while crossing Broadway at Thirty-third Street shortly before 10 o'clock last night, was knocked down by a cab. The driver whipped up his horse after the accident, and, although pursued to Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street by a policeman, he escaped.

Mr. Violet was only slightly injured, and went home.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
ON A FEAST DAY

It is pleasant to "gather about the mahogany tree."—In need of one just now, with the Holidays in sight? The variety of ours is an inspiration.

Small round tables, with solid tops, bow or fluted legs; remarkably graceful and rich-looking, notwithstanding their plainness. Larger tables, almost Grecian in their simplicity and beauty. Big, dignified tables, elegantly carved, that may be drawn out to great length on occasions.

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PASTOR FIFTEEN YEARS

The Rev. T. B. McLeod of Brooklyn Celebrates His Anniversary.

PUBLIC RECEPTION THIS EVENING

Mayor Schieren Will Preside and Many Pastors Will Be Present—History of An Old Church.

Special services commemorative of the fifteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod were held yesterday morning and afternoon in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and a public reception will be tendered to him in the church this evening.

The interior of the church was handsomely decorated. Evergreens were festooned around the gallery and the pulpit was banked with palms and lilies. Over the pulpit was a floral device with the dates, "1879-1804."

The church was crowded so that there was not even standing room within the edifice when the services began. An elaborate musical programme was rendered by the choir, and Mr. McLeod was assisted by the Rev. John Kershaw of the Atlantic Avenue Chapel and the Rev. Fred C. Seckerson of the Willoughby Avenue Chapel.

Mr. McLeod's sermon was pertinent to the occasion. It was of a general character.

A union service of the three Sunday schools connected with the church was held in the afternoon. Addresses were delivered by James Mitchell, formerly Superintendent of the Willoughby Avenue Sunday school; George D. Mackay, formerly Superintendent of the Atlantic Avenue Sunday school, and Mr. McLeod. Mr. McLeod told his hearers that he believed they all ought to enjoy themselves and that he was opposed to sedate children and young people.

The Christian Endeavor League held a meeting in the church parlors in the evening.

The reception to Mr. McLeod this evening promises to be a notable affair. Mayor Schieren will preside, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, and St. Clair McKelway.

The Clinton Avenue Congregational Church was organized Nov. 18, 1847, by an ecclesiastical council of pastors and delegates from Plymouth Church, Church of the Pilgrims, the Tabernacle, the Puritan, the Second Congregational Church, and the Second and Free Congregational Church of this city. Its membership was largely made up of residents of Clinton Avenue and adjoining streets. The original church building was a small wooden structure at Clinton and Gates Avenues. It was opened for worship in the Spring of 1848, when the Rev. D. C. Lansing, D. D., was installed as its first pastor. Dr. Lansing remained for some years in charge of the church, but was finally compelled, by ill health, to resign in March, 1855. He was succeeded in the following month by the Rev. Dr. William Ives Buddington, who became one of the most famous of Brooklyn's preachers.

The church building soon became too small to hold the congregations that flocked to hear Dr. Buddington, and in the Fall of 1855 the present edifice, at the corner of Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, was built. It was dedicated in December of the same year.

Dr. Buddington remained pastor of the church until January, 1879, and then for nearly a year it was without a minister. Mr. McLeod was called to the church, and preached his first sermon in it Dec. 21, 1879.

Mr. McLeod is a native of Castle Blaney, Ireland, and is of a family of ministers. An elder brother went to Africa as a missionary, and another, now the Rev. James McLeod, came to this country to prepare himself for the ministry. Their influence determined Mr. McLeod to follow their example, and he came to this country and entered Princeton. After finishing the college course, he entered the Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated three years later.

Mr. McLeod's first charge was at Sandy Hill, N. Y., whence he was called to Batavia. His next charge was the Dutch Church, Hudson. From Hudson he went to Brooklyn.

Only two of the original members of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church are now living. They are Miss Martha Davis of Brooklyn and Mrs. Betsy Ann Davenport of Baltimore. Its present membership is 1,040.

EMBURY CHAPEL DEDICATION.

Services Begun Yesterday—The Rev. Philip Embury a Participant.

The chapel of the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, which is said to be the handsomest chapel in Brooklyn, will be dedicated with appropriate exercises next Sunday, when Bishop Edward G. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College, and Presiding Elder Charles S. Wing will participate in the services.

The dedicatory services, however, began yesterday, and will continue during the week. At the sermon yesterday morning the Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne preached, and in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church delivered an address, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne preached the sermon.

There will be a grand rally of the preachers of Brooklyn to-night, and the principal address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. John R. Wright of Washington, D. C., President of the National Association of Local Preachers.

There will be, Monday evening, what is termed a former pastors' meeting, Charles H. Gay, President of the Board of Trustees, presiding; the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Stephenson, Charles Backman, Charles E. Miller, William Hamilton, Samuel A. Seaman, Isaac J. Lansing, George Lansing Taylor, and the Rev. W. W. Bowdish, the present pastor.

The Rev. Philip Embury, after whom the church is named, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1728. Philip Embury of Belleville, Ontario, a descendant of the Rev. Philip Embury, and George Heck of Prescott, Ontario, a grandson of Barbara Heck, the founder of American Methodism, will be present at all the services.

AN APPROPRIATE COINCIDENCE.

New-Englanders to Dedicate a Church and Celebrate Pilgrims' Landing.

The congregation of the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth Street, near Roebling Street, Brooklyn, will hold dedicatory exercises in its new church this week, and, appropriately in coincidence, the New-England Societies will celebrate the two hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The old church was destroyed by fire last year, but a handsome new structure has been built on its site.

The exercises will begin this evening, when there will be a reunion, an organ recital, and an address by the Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, who for many years was pastor of the church.

The topic to be discussed Tuesday evening is "The Church in Relation to the Municipality." The speakers will be Mayor Schieren, Bernard Peters, and the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Beecher will read the Scriptures. The Brooklyn Solo Quartet will sing the prize song, "Am Ammersee."

"The Church in Relation to Sister Churches" will be the topic for Wednesday night, and the addresses will be made by the Rev. John D. Wells, D. D.; the Rev. C. L. Twing, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the Rev. John C. Adams, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, Rabbi Wintner, and the Rev. S. M. Haskins.

The Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman will preach Thursday night, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lewis, will give the history of the church.

Threw His Wife Down Stairs.

After quarreling with her over a "growler" of beer, Joseph Caltelli threw his wife down stairs at 61½ Mulberry Street last night. The woman's right hand caught on a nail, and the flesh was cut to the bone from the wrist to the elbow.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE:

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE **HEAD** *OF* **ALL** *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* **PURITY** *AND* **FREEDOM** *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

SOLVING THE SUNDAY PROBLEM

PASTORS AND LIQUOR DEALERS AT FAR ROCKAWAY AGREE.

Without Waiting for a Covenant, Saloon Men Close Their Places Until After Church Services.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 16.—The liquor dealers of Far Rockaway, two ministers, and a Catholic priest are working in harmony for the regulation of the liquor traffic here. The movement is two months old, and was started by the Rev. L. D. Calkins, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Calkins received from Freeport a typewritten copy of the constitution which a reform league there had adopted for the purpose of securing the election of Commissioners of Excise favorable to a restriction of licenses, and a general curtailment of the privileges granted to liquor sellers. One of the cardinal principles of the league was the absolute prohibition of liquor selling on Sunday.

Mr. Calkins carried the copy of the constitution to the Rev. S. W. Sayres, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, and asked him for his co-operation and support. Mr. Sayres said he was not in favor of going to extreme measures in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic on Sunday, but believed in reforming certain abuses in the trade. The Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are the only Protestant churches here, and Mr. Sayres suggested that, as the matter was one which affected the whole community, it would be a good idea to lay the entire case before the Rev. H. J. Zimmer, the rector of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea. Father Zimmer was called upon, and said he favored the Rev. Mr. Sayres's proposition to attempt a reform of the abuses which had grown up in the liquor trade.

The ministers and priest agreed that the best thing to do would be to have a meeting, and call in some of their parishioners, from whom advice and suggestions would be asked. In accordance with this agreement, a meeting was held in St. Mary's parochial school Nov. 20. In addition to the two ministers and the priest, there were present four members of each parish. Representing the laymen of St. John's Church were Daniel Whitford, a lawyer, of 120 Broadway, New-York, and formerly personal counsel for Gen. U. S. Grant; David H. Jennings, druggist; H. A. Himely, a wealthy man, who has sugar plantations in Cuba, and Nathaniel B. Day of the Stetson Button Company of New-York. The Presbyterian Church was represented by Thomas Henderson, a retired dealer in hardware; Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, Robert Chaffer, a tug Captain, and Eugene Lintlhon, a missionary of Dr. Frederick Terry's church in New-York. St. Mary's lay representatives were William Wynn, a real estate dealer; John H. Raab, grocer; Bernard Fee, coachman for John H. Cheever, and John Muller, a furniture dealer.

At this meeting it was suggested that it would be a good thing to interview the liquor dealers and see what they were willing to do toward breaking up some of the more objectionable features of the traffic. Father Zimmer was designated as the one to appoint a committee of three to call upon the hotel and saloon keepers and ask them if they would not sign an agreement to close their places from 12 o'clock Saturday night until after church hours on Sunday, or, say, 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The agreement also contained provisions to the effect that the signers would not sell beer or liquor to minors under sixteen years of age, nor to men who were known to drink to excess and spend money in saloons to the detriment of their families.

This committee consisted of Thomas Henderson of the Presbyterian Church, William Wynn of St. Mary's, and Daniel Whitford of St. John's. They saw many dealers who favored the movement and were willing to close their places from midnight Saturday to 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The saloon keepers are to meet the clergymen next Wednesday evening in the hall in St. Mary's Parochial School building.

The proprietors of some of the hotels and saloons, understanding that there was an agreement to close, kept their doors locked to-day until 1 P. M. A few kept open all day. Eugene Mervall, President of the local Liquor Dealers' Association, was found in his hotel, on Central Avenue, this afternoon, but the side door had to be utilized as an entrance. He said: "There are forty-two licenses in this place, and nearly all the dealers are willing to close up from midnight Saturday until 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon as requested by the ministers and Father Zimmer. We have been particular about whom we admitted to membership in the Liquor Dealers' Association, and as a consequence we have but fifteen members, but all the saloon men here, or practically all, are in accord with the ministers. They have invited all of us to meet them next Wednesday night at St. Mary's Parochial School building, and most of us will go. The reforms proposed by the ministers are those we would be glad to see brought about ourselves. There is one thing, though, that we are going to insist upon, and that is that if all the hotels and saloons close until 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the drug stores that sell whisky and the bottlers of beer must close, too. There is one drug store here that sells more whisky Sundays than any saloon in town, and the beer bottlers do a big business that day, too."

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Seneca, City, S. D., Dec. 16.—F. M. Butler, J. J. Dobbins, J. L. Snipes, and R. L. Arnold of Anderson have been convicted of attempting to rescue five barrels of lager beer from the custody of a State constable in September last. They must pay fines of $100 each or go to jail for thirty days.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 16.—Peter Anderson recently obtained judgment against a construction company for $7,000. To-day his body was found beneath a railway trestle. It is supposed he was thrown from the trestle, murdered, and robbed.

Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 16.—Robert Nelson was hit with a hatchet last night by a patient of the inebriate asylum. His skull was split open. He still lives, but there it little hope of his recovery.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:10 A. M.—825 Tenth Avenue, Maria Adams; damage, $10.

1:40 P. M.—Forty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue; dwelling on Hewitt estate; slight damage.

3:40 P. M.—304 Lenox Avenue, Hop Sing, laundry; damage, $25.

5:20 P. M.—423 Greenwich Street; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—710 Eleventh Avenue, Jacob Bingenheimer; damage, $35.

8:15 P. M.—128 West Ninety-sixth Street, Hannah Schnell Bacher; damage, $25.

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BROOKLYN ALMOST DRY

Many Saloon Keepers Obey a Stern Order from the Police.

A FEW SIDE DOORS WERE OPEN

Inspector MacKellar Thinks the Law Enforcement Society May Have Caused the Change of Habit.

Brooklyn had a novelty yesterday in the nature of a comparatively dry Sunday. Many of the 4,500 saloons were tightly closed, but there were several places where a lively side-door business was done.

For the first time, probably, in years the saloons in the vicinity of the City Hall, which have been open day and night within the memory of very old Brooklynites, were not only tightly closed, but the shades were up and the saloons brightly lighted, so that pedestrians could see that the law was in no way violated. It was such a novelty that everybody in Brooklyn seemed to be

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOME OF THE LATEST FICTION

Adventures of a Stolen Child.

THE STORY OF BABETTE. A Little Creole Girl. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

This story of the kidnapping of a little French creole girl in New-Orleans and her recovery by her family after she has grown to womanhood seems to have been founded on fact. That is to say, the reader is soon possessed with the idea that the narrative before him is a plain statement of actual occurrences. This may be due to the writer's art. Her style in this book is different from that she employs in her more elaborate stories. The story of "Babette" was primarily written for children, and lucidity seems to have been the author's chief aim. Nevertheless, the story is charming and will be read as frequently by grown people as by children.

Babette was stolen on the street at night, just after the great pageant of the Mystic Krewe at Mardi Gras. For some years she lived across the bay on the seashore with some poor dagoes, and then she fell into better company and grew to womanhood as the adopted daughter of people of her own race and social station. She was a nice little girl and was even nicer when she grew bigger, and, though it is a pity that she should have two severe illnesses for the sake of dramatic effect in one little book, yet there is no mawkish sentiment attached to her experiences. The idea that the story is founded on fact is strengthened by the two pictures of the heroine, which are evidently likenesses of a very good-looking young lady.

Another "Society Novel."

A BREAD AND BUTTER MISS. A Sketch in Outline. By George Paston. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The English society novel cannot survive very much longer in the natural order of things, but as long as its familiar materials can be used so as to present the faintest superficial resemblance to something new we shall have to stand it. The author of "A Bread and Butter Miss" makes his society novel rather less tiresome than some of its immediate predecessors. One reason is that his story is short, so short, indeed, that it fills a bare 200 small octavo pages of unusually large type; another is that it presents the inevitable inanities, indecencies, and flippancies which the whole tribe of modern storytellers agree to use as symbols of English high life from a rather new point of view.

A girl of seventeen, bred in the country and in respectable poverty, is suddenly introduced into a country house, in which every other guest is a familiar "type." The husband and wife, who are never known to speak to each other, the woman being an insolent and heartless dressmakers' model and the man a middle-aged libertine; the married flirt, the titled artist, whose pictures are recognized only because of his title; the society tenor, who is also a blackguard—all of these, and others equally familiar, are on hand. The effect their words and actions have upon the simple mind of an impressionable and delightfully ingenuous girl is naturally an interesting study.

The little bread and butter miss holds her own bravely by reason of her very innocence, and secures the "catch" of the season, a very rich and very uninteresting young man whom she will doubtless teach to toe the mark. Before the happy climax is reached, however, the girl passes through a fiery ordeal of temptation and withstands a battery of epigram à la Oscar Wilde. The reader is never allowed to forget that he is reading a genuine society novel. But the book is undeniably clever in its way, and one can read it through in a single sitting without tiring.

For Old as Well as Young.

THE CHRISTMAS HIRELINGS. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Nobody will be dull enough to suppose that Miss Braddon could not write that difficult thing, a child's story, which would not only delight thoughtful young people, but make the old people cry. In "The Christmas Hirelings" the author tells you exactly what she wants to do, and, what is more, she does it. "I had long wished to write a story about children which should be interesting to childish readers and yet not without interest for grown-up people." To such an able and confirmed novelist as is Miss Braddon a passing word gave the clue, and a personage in the "Greville Memoirs" the outline of the leading character.

It is a happy idea. There is an old Cornish Baronet, with all the pride of Tintagel in him, who has been hard with his wife and his girls—not uncourteous, but distant—and then eats out his heart in his old age, when his wife dies. One of his girls dies, too, and the other daughter marries a clergyman, whose father was "a grocer in a small way." Then the Baronet refuses to recognize this married daughter.

It is his best friend, Mr. Danby, who proposes the idea of the Christmas hirelings. The Baronet, Sir John Penlyon, grudgingly consents, for Christmas is so dull at Penlyon Place and bores him so. Sir John draws his check for £100, and then he makes up his mind that his part of the contract has been fulfilled. But he is mistaken. There come to Penlyon Place three "hired" children, whose expenses have been paid, a boy and two little girls. It is Moppet who is the prodigy. There never was such a wise four-year-old. She is all brains. She makes the old Baronet her slave.

Does the reader not catch the dénouement? It takes a callous man or woman to read the conclusion without just a little drop of a tear—it is all so tenderly, nicely, and artistically done. There may be an occasional Moppet, but an Uncle Tom or a Danby is a rare creation. Comparisons are odious, but there is only one other story—name to be guessed, not mentioned—which will match it. It's a "veway, veway" exciting book, with not much "F'ench" in it.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST CAMPAIGN

JOURNAL OF COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commanding a Detachment of Virginia Troops Sent by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, Across the Alleghany Mountains in 1754. Edited, with notes and an appendix, by J. M. Toner, M. D. Small quarto. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons.

Dr. Toner, in this work, has done history some service. The journal he prints was first printed in Europe. It fell into French hands soon after it was written, and in a French translation made its appearance. Sparks held to the opinion that it was captured at the battle of the Monongahela, but Dr. Toner takes the ground that it was lost by Washington with his other papers at the battle of the Great Meadows.

The chief interest of the journal lies in its relation to Washington's rise to eminence. The military expedition in which Washington was then engaged had for its purpose the building of forts at the head of the Ohio. It resulted in a skirmish with the French, the death of the French leader Jumonville, the battle of the Great Meadows, and the capitulation of one of Washington's forts, the one to which he gave the name of Fort Necessity. Dr. Toner remarks that the expedition may be viewed either as a purely provincial enterprise or as an exploit strategic in character and diplomatic on the part of England; but whatever the view taken, it "must always possess special historic importance." By it was Washington introduced to the people of Virginia, and "in a most favorable manner." It also "awakened a pride of country and an honorable military ambition to equal the best troops, and pointed the way to a practicable union of the colonies for defense against a foreign foe and for a possible independence." In its particular purpose the expedition failed, but out of this momentary loss came great gains.

Dr. Toner's labors in preparing this edition have been marked. He gives us a new translation and such fullness of notes that they alone almost make a book; while at the end he gives in an extended appendix a continuation of the diary as prepared by himself from authentic sources. The journal alone is a brief document compared with Dr. Toner's own matter. For a single short paragraph he often gives notes filling several pages. By using large type for the journal and smaller for the notes, he makes us always understand which is his matter and which is Washington's. Finally he has added the original muster and pay rolls of the Virginia regiment, with other documents connected with the expedition. The publisher brings the work out in quaint and interesting form—a small quarto in large type, with broad margin, and bound in boards.

Dr. Toner's notes are the obvious results of much patient research. He has gone thoroughly into local history and has identified sites in a minute manner. He shows us exactly where it was that Jumonville perished, and where the Great Meadows fight took place. In the latter engagement, defeat though it was to the English, the initial blow had been struck which led not only to the expulsion of the French, but also to the independence of the American colonies.

In a foot note relating to Col. George Croghan, the colonial trader and interpreter, Dr. Toner fails to give some of the later facts concerning this interesting man; but this is not surprising, since several sketches of him have done the same. Dr. Toner remarks that "in 1766 he made a settlement four miles above Fort Pitt," but does not tell us how, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, when the disputed boundary between the English and the Indians was definitely fixed, Croghan, in return for the Pennsylvania lands of which the treaty deprived him, received a tract of several thousand acres at the foot of Otsego Lake. Croghan took steps to settle this tract, and in the course of his enterprise heavily mortgaged the lands and then lost them through foreclosure. As a direct outcome of this foreclosure, William Cooper, the father of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, as soon as the war was closed, went to Otsego Lake to view the lands in the mortgage on which he had acquired an interest, and thus became a settler there and the founder of Cooperstown.

When William Cooper removed to his lands with his family, the future novelist, then an infant, was taken on the journey. There, in the wilderness, Cooper grew up and gained that knowledge of frontier life and the Indian character of which he has given the truest and most lasting pictures in our literature. Had Croghan succeeded in the Otsego Lake enterprise, William Cooper never would have gone there, and the world, probably, never would have heard of Leather-stocking.

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PERFUMES

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LITERARY NOTES.

—George Augustus Sala's book of reminiscences issued some weeks ago will be followed soon by an autobiography in two large volumes, of which the American publishers will be the Messrs. Scribner.

—Mr. Crockett has a story called "The Men of the Moss-Hags" running its course as a serial in an English paper. It deals with an early period in Scottish history, and is based on manuscript and traditional materials. The American edition will be brought out by Macmillan & Co.

—The new story by Sara Jeannette Duncan, (Mrs. Everard Cotes,) entitled "Vernon's Aunt," will be issued within a few days by D. Appleton & Co.

—The Scribners are preparing to issue a work on "The Religions of Japan," by Dr. William Elliott Griffis.

—A novel of New-England life with the title "Lisbeth Wilson" will soon be published by the wife of ex-Senator Blair of New-Hampshire.

—Just as G. P. Putnam's Sons have ready Dr. Louis Lewes' volume on "The Women of Shakespeare," word comes that the author died last month in Munich. He left unpublished a work on "The Women of Byron."

—Mr. Ellwanger's charming book "In Gold and Silver" has become popular in its English edition.

—At a recent sale in London the subjoined prices were paid for the books named: First edition of "Pickwick," with the suppressed plates, original wrappers, &c., £20; "Master Humphrey's Clock," in numbers, a parcel, £10; the works of Norman Gale, sold in one lot, £21; first edition of Charles Lever's "Tales of the Trains," woodcuts by "Phiz," £7 5s; first edition of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," with the woodcut of the Marquis of Steyne, which was suppressed after the issue of a few copies, £18 5s; Tennyson's Poems, by Two Brothers, first edition, £14; Milton's "Paradise Lost," first edition, £12 12s; Boydell's "Shakespeare," proofs before letters, a unique copy from Miss Boydell's library, £73 10s.

—From 10 Astor Place has just appeared a new periodical called The Magazine of Travel. It is illustrated and will be issued each month. Mr. Depew contributes the opening article, "American and Foreign Travel Compared." Theodore Roosevelt writes one of the other articles. Print, cover, and illustrations all are attractive. With so good a start, the magazine ought to make a long stay.

—The Christmas number of The English Illustrated Magazine, which is now issued from the office of The Illustrated London News, is the strongest number yet issued of this periodical. With a cover of blue and gold and an unusual array of illustrated papers on popular topics it is a noteworthy feature of current magazine literature.

—The appearance of the prospectus of Littell's Living Age reminds us with what success for a long period of years the excellence of this representative periodical has been maintained. Littell is now near the end of its fifty-first year.

—Blackwood's Magazine (Leonard Scott) has an article which will attract the attention of the readers of the late Mr. Froude. It is written by his friend John Skelton. The major part is made up of short letters addressed to Mr. Skelton. Incidentally the bickering between Froude and Freeman is referred to. Blackwood's, which has no liking for Mr. Gladstone, finds fault with the Right Honorable's translations from Horace.

—The Contemporary Review for December (Leonard Scott) has for a pièce de résistance an Ex-Diplomat's "Peace and the Quadruple Alliance." War is considered inevitable unless England and Italy become closer friends. The Ex-Diplomat's views of European politics are most distressing, for he looks on the war as likely to disturb "the finest results of civilization as of the resources of future progress." Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Walter Pater" is a literary portrait of the author of "Marius." That strong statistician, M. G. Mulhall, in "The Carrying Trade of the World," presents a wonderfully interesting array of figures.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HERALDRY IN AMERICA. By Eugene Zieber. With over 950 illustrations. 8vo. Philadelphia: Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company.

GLIMPSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By John G. Alger. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

RHYME AND ROUNDELAY. By H. Cochrane. Small quarto. Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MARIA EDGEWORTH. Edited by Augustus J. C. Hare. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

STUDIES IN MODERN MUSIC. Second Series. Frederick Chopin, Antonin Dvorak, Johannes Brahms. By W. H. Hadow. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

THE MAGIC OAK TREE AND PRINCE FILDERKIN. By the late Lord Brabourne. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

FAGOTS FOR THE FIRESIDE. One Hundred and Fifty Games and Amusements for Evenings at home and Social Parties. By Lucretia P. Hale. $1.25.

IN THE LION'S MOUTH. The Story of Two English Children in France, 1789 to 1793. By Eleanor C. Price. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

A ROMANCE OF DIJON. By M. Betham-Edwards. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

ITALIAN BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS. Chiefly of the Fifteenth Century. By Alfred W. Pollard. Folio. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

LETTERING OF WORKING DRAWINGS. By J. C. L. Fish. Long 8vo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company.

ACCUSED HIS SON OF BEING A THIEF

Millionaire David Manwaring Had Him Arrested and Then Released.

David Manwaring, son of William G. Manwaring, a wealthy bag manufacturer, who lives at 10 Riverview Terrace, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court Saturday, charged with the larceny of $50 from his father. The charge was withdrawn by the elder Mr. Manwaring, at the request of the younger man's wife, and the prisoner was released.

Mr. Manwaring has had a great deal of trouble with his son, who is twenty-three years old. He says that the present trouble is only the culmination of a series of others. He tried to keep his son from evil by starting him in business, but he says the boy raised money in illegal ways, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory for a term. He was just as bad when he came out as before.

The elder Manwaring says that once when he was going to Europe his son took $260 in gold from a bag in his stateroom.

The father says he lost money at other times, but the boy's mother protected him. Then the boy claimed to have married a girl unknown to the family, but he never produced the evidence of a marriage ceremony.

Mr. Manwaring, Sr., decided three weeks ago to leave his wife, son, and alleged daughter-in-law and go to the Plaza Hotel to live. While there his son visited him. The father told the boy to go to his mother and tell her to come to the Plaza to talk over the family difficulties. The father gave his son the key to the room, and told him to lock the door on the outside. The boy did so.

Three-quarters of an hour later a servant saw the boy re-enter the room, and come out again in a few minutes. The father has no recollection of this visit, because he was asleep. But when, on the arrival of his wife, he put his hand in his pocket to get money to pay for refreshments which had been ordered, he found he had no money, although when he went to sleep he had $50. The boy's arrest and release followed.

The son's wife promised to take him away. Mrs. Manwaring says she knows where the young couple are, but she will not tell. Mr. Manwaring was not at the Plaza yesterday. The clerk said he had "gone to the country," to avoid reporters.

WANTED TO KILL A LION, LIKE SAMSON

Moses Invited a Park Policeman to See the Fray and Was Arrested.

A man at Seventy-seventh Street and East Drive, Central Park, Saturday afternoon removed his hat, coat, and waistcoat, when a Park policeman saw him. The policeman arrested the man, and made him put on his clothing again.

"I am Moses," said the man. "I read in the Bible how Samson slew a lion by rending his jaws. I wish to emulate Samson, and so immortalize myself.

"If I can't kill the beast, I'm sure I can make a good fight for it. I'm just getting ready and will be down to the animal house right away. You may go along and see me."

The policeman took the man to the station house at the Arsenal. Here he gave his name as Moritz Moses, twenty-seven years old, of 114 Ridge Street.

When Moses was searched, a woman's stocking was found, which contained about a pound of a yellowish-white substance.

"Dynamite!" ejaculated the Sergeant.

The stuff was found to be salt, however, and Moses said he took it along to aid him in his sanguinary contest with the lion. He chafed at being detained at the station, and was anxious for the fray.

In the Yorkville Court, yesterday, Police Justice McMahon committed him for examination as to his sanity.

Ravenswood Bonthouse Robbed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 16.—Members of the Ravenswood Boat Club of this city, who visited their boathouses, at Steinway, to-day, found that considerable property of value had been stolen. Nearly all the lockers had been broken. Boating suits, boat and yacht fittings, fishing tackle, and rubber boots and coats were missing. The burglars were evidently well acquainted with the house, as they broke open only such lockers as contained articles of value.

Sandow's Valet in Court.

Albert Chapman, Sandow's valet, who was arrested as he was about to sail for Europe on the Anchor Line steamship on Saturday, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Police Justice Ryan, and remanded back to Police Headquarters. Chapman acknowledges his guilt.

Consumption.

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Upholstery workrooms on the premises, at the service of patrons purchasing stuffs for furniture or curtains.

OLD ARCH STREET THEATRE

The House So Long Managed by Mrs. John Drew in Philadelphia to be Sold and Dismantled.

The Arch Street Theatre of Philadelphia, the oldest house of its kind in that city, except the Walnut Street, and said to be older than any theatre outside of that city in America, is to be dismantled. It is offered for sale by its owners, to whom it has been something of a white elephant since the lease of Mrs. John Drew expired two years ago, after a continuous tenancy by that excellent actress of thirty-one years.

Like many another theatre in the large cities, the old Arch Street, through the movements of the population of Philadelphia, has been left without a clientage. The playgoing public has moved away from it, and its decline as a profitable investment began before Mrs. Drew left it and has been rapid ever since.

With this once-popular old playhouse, one of the landmarks of Philadelphia will disappear. It was first opened to the public Oct. 21, 1828, with the presentation of "The Honeymoon" and a farce called "Three and the Deuce." The company included William Rufus Blake and his wife, formerly Miss Placide; William Sefton, and John Green, the only stage Irishman of that time. Samuel Chapman was the stage manager. The first season lasted eleven weeks, and during that time these stars were seen on the stage: Lydia Kelly, then regarded as the best comedy actress in the country; James Wallack, and C. Horn and Miss Austin in English comedy.

The Arch Street became a thoroughly American theatre in 1831, under the management of Jones, Duffy, and Forrest, three American actors. James E. Murdock, John R. Scott, Eliza Riddle, and Mary Duff were in the company for years. William E. Burton and John E. Owens played engagements there, and Edwin Booth made his first appearance in Philadelphia there, playing Wilfred, in "The Iron Chest," to the Sir Edward Mortimer of his father, Junius Brutus Booth. Thomas J. Hemphill, William Wheatleigh, John Drew, and John S. Clarke were among other leading actors whose names are identified with the early history of the house.

In 1861 Mrs. John Drew took a lease of the house, and continued to act as manager for thirty-one years. Her management was a brilliant one, and the Arch Street Theatre held its own as a first-class house. On May 7, 1892, the curtain fell on "The Love Chase," and Mrs. Drew, as the Widow Green, bade farewell to the people of Philadelphia. Since her retirement from its management, the fortunes of the theatre have steadily declined.

DENOUNCED FOR SENDING DEBS TO JAIL

Judge Woods May Hear from the Central Labor Union—Burns Praised.

The conviction of Eugene V. Debs and his sentence to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court were discussed by the Central Labor Union yesterday. Several delegates made speeches denouncing Judge Woods, who had sentenced him, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions sustaining Debs, denouncing his conviction, and declaring that all organized labor would stand by him.

Delegate Archibald made a speech in praise of John Burns, the English labor agitator, and proposed that a banquet be given to him, at which he should tell of his experiences in this country, and inform the politicians as to how the County Council and the public works in London were conducted.

Delegate Michael Kelly of the waiters said that Samuel Gompers complained to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver that the waiters had charged him with presiding at a banquet which was served by non-union waiters. In reply to that, Gompers had charged the waiters with conspiring with the Knights of Labor to injure the federation.

The Last of the Delawares.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The last survivor of the Delaware Indians died a day or two ago in her humble cottage in Southampton Township, New-Jersey, and was buried from the little Methodist chapel at Tabernacle. Her name was Ann Roberts, and she was the widow of John Roberts, a mulatto, who died a number of years ago. A picturesque figure she was as she stood erect in front of her cabin, with her long black hair streaming over her shoulders; and the neighbors all had a wholesome respect for her. She was nearly six feet in height, very muscular, and, despite her years—she was past ninety—could do a day's chopping in the woods with almost any of the men in the neighborhood.

"Indian Ann," as she was called, was the last survivor of the Edgepillock Indians, a branch of the Delawares. They were assigned to a reservation in Shamong Township, New-Jersey, in 1757, where they remained for a long time prosperous and happy. Then they were removed to another tract of land in Oneida County, New-York. Indian Ann's parents accompanied them, but soon became weary, and returned to Burlington County, New-Jersey, where they lived in a cabin on the Woolman farm, near Mount Holly, until their death, which occurred some time in the fifties.

A Business Question in a Church.

From The Boston Journal.

That is rather a novel question which is dividing one of our Massachusetts churches, whether the debts of the church shall be paid on a "moral" or a "business" basis. In a church, if anywhere, the two should be identical.

A COSTLY UNDERTAKING

Much Work and Much Money Involved in Coast Defenses.

TIME AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT ALSO

Much Delay Occasioned by the Scantiness of the Appropriations for Expensive Projects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Few of the people who occasionally read casual paragraphs about the coast defense projects have any idea of the enormous expense of adequately protecting American seaports. The formidable task of equipping emplacements, as the harbor forts are called, already has commenced, and annually it is intended to purchase a vast amount of steel for conversion into guns and gun carriages. The material for these mighty weapons is furnished by the Pennsylvania steel foundries in the shape of forgings, which are finished into eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch seacoast guns at the army gun factory at Watervliet, N. Y. It is important that the expensive plant which has been established at Watervliet shall be kept in operation at its full capacity. Even in these conditions, it will take twelve or thirteen years to complete the armament needed for the coast defense.

The ordnance officers, who years ago laid down the general project for defense, included in their scheme the protection of all important ports which were likely to be approached by an enemy. It was found that four different calibres of guns would be useful. These were the sixteen-inch, twelve-inch, ten-inch, and eight-inch rifles, and it was planned that the Government should build 44 of the largest calibre, 245 twelve-inch, 257 ten-inch, and 137 of the smallest calibre. None of the sixteen-inch guns have been built yet. Even the type gun, as the first weapon of the calibre is called, remains to be constructed.

Gen. Flagler, the Army Chief of Ordnance, who has charge of the building of these guns, is anxious that a sixteen-inch gun shall be constructed. He firmly believes in the usefulness of this large calibre, especially as the land conditions for firing such a heavy weapon are much better than on board ship. The need of the sixteen-inch gun is more apparent, Gen. Flagler says, because guns of that calibre frequently are carried by the largest ships of foreign navies. There are other experts who believe that the superlative efficiency of ordnance resides in the twelve-inch gun. So far there have been completed for the Army Ordnance Office 42 twelve-inch, 56 ten-inch, and 57 eight-inch guns. There is an existing contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company of Pennsylvania in the amount of 25 twelve-inch, 50 ten-inch, and 25 eight-inch guns, which leaves to be manufactured all of the sixteen-inch, 178 twelve-inch, 151 ten-inch, and 58 eight-inch guns.

It will take $20,000,000 to manufacture these guns and to complete the unfinished guns now under manufacture at Watervliet. This $20,000,000 represents the cost of guns remaining to be built. It does not contemplate the gun carriages nor the mortars nor the mortar carriages. Only a small portion of the gun carriages has been built, and it will take $15,000,000 to manufacture those that are needed. Then there is the item of mortars, of which there are 800 twelve-inch and 24 ten-inch required. Of these, there already have been made about 80 twelve-inch, and the cost of manufacturing the remainder is placed at $10,000,000. After manufacturing these mortars there remain to be constructed 720 twelve-inch and 24 ten-inch carriages. The total cost of the carriages is $5,500,000, and there remains to be paid by the Government for guns, mortars, and their mounts, over $50,000,000.

This total does not include the appropriations necessary to carry out the Bethlehem Iron Works' contract, which amounts to $3,500,000. Congress some years ago made an investigation of the capacity of the gun factory, and it was then determined that it would take until 1906 to complete the construction of coast-defense guns if the factory should be run at its full capacity.

An important item of expense is the purchase of submarine mines and the necessary appliances to operate them. These mines are intended to close the channels leading to the principal seaports. Gradually the waterway approaches to the cities of the coast are being protected by these hidden methods, and it will be a difficult thing to approach such cities as New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston without danger of being blown out of the water by submarine explosions. In connection with the submarine mines will be casemates, cable galleries, &c., so that the mines may be operated at will. It will take $100,000 per year to build these accessories.

Another important feature in coast fortifications is the construction of emplacements and gun platforms, and the mounting of guns and mortars. This requires a great deal of work, as the emplacement must be of considerable area in a commanding position, the works to be on a depressed platform. The excavation for the emplacement looks to the casual observer a good deal like the preparations for foundation and cellar of a large building. The work includes cement and masonry and places to store ammunition and hoists to handle the heavy shell and powder charges.

The gun carriage rests on a substantial foundation, the carriage being of the disappearing type. The gun is supported on a powerful lever operated generally by hydraulic power, capable of raising the gun to a commanding position for discharging the shell, and immediately swinging out of range by the recoil which follows the firing of the missile.

The authorities have had some difficulty in securing proper sites for these emplacements. The progress in ordnance by which the range of guns had materially increased in recent years has made it necessary to abandon old forts which were once of value, adjacent to large cities, and now, if the emplacement is to be of value, it must be well down toward the ocean, so as to prevent the enemy from getting within range of the protected city. The best guns nowadays can throw a 1,000-pound shell ten to fifteen miles.

It is difficult to get good positions, and the advance in real estate everywhere along the coast, mainly by reason of the demand for seaside residences, has made the acquirement more expensive. Under the law, the Government has the right to seize property where there is an objection on the part of the owners of property to the purchase. In nearly every case there is an agreement between the authorities and the property holders regarding the price. The purchase rate, however, is settled by a board of arbitration, and the Government never fails to secure the land if desired, no matter who owns it or for what purpose it has been used before.

A great deal of the land which is needed, at least that for the principal cities, already has been acquired, but for some years it will take $250,000 annually to make payments on sites for fortifications.

In the way of ordnance there are such minor guns as field and siege guns and rifle howitzers, with the carriages for these different types, all of which are expensive, but useful in the various conditions of war. One economical proceeding of the War Department is the alteration of old smooth-bore guns of ten and fifteen inch calibre, adapting them to present service conditions, so that an increased powder charge may be used. This year there have been altered 176 ten-inch carriages and 76 fifteen-inch carriages. There is a large number of these smooth-bore and muzzle-loading rifles on hand—nearly 600 of them, together with the carriages. These old cannon, mounted on their altered carriages, will be useful for the defense of secondary positions.

The maintenance of the coast-defense system requires an annual purchase of fuses, powder, and projectiles for the trial of guns and practice of officers and men.

Some idea of the expense of testing guns and the cost of powder and shell alone may be gleaned from the expense of "proving" 12 eight-inch, 15 ten-inch, and 14 twelve-inch guns, which will be completed this year. The estimate is more than $30,000. This allows for no accumulation of ammunition, but it simply demonstrates the ability of the guns to do their work.

It is another item and more expense to purchase such necessaries as steel deck-piercing shell. There is on hand a limited supply of these finished projectiles, which will be held for emergencies. It is found necessary to secure a shell of extra penetration, so that it may force its way through the protective deck of steel war vessels. The ordinary cast-iron shell breaks up when it strikes the protective deck. These deck-piercing shell are for use in the mortars, and there are on hand now 500 of these projectiles.

Another important projectile which must be purchased for storage against the time of attack is the steel armor-piercing shot for the sea coast guns. These projectiles have great hardness and are meant to penetrate modern armor. They are difficult to make and a great deal of time is taken in their manufacture. Many of them are rejected, and many of those which are accepted are destined to be wasted even if they hit an armor plate, for modern ingenuity and skill has contrived a plate of combined steel and nickel, covered with a face treated by a process which makes it all the more difficult of destruction. In the purchase of these deck-piercing shell and armor-piercing shot, it is necessary to purchase steel and armor plates for their testing.

The growth of the coast fortifications means an expense for their maintenance, the amount of which becomes greater each year. It is estimated that at least $70,000 will be needed annually to keep the fortifications in repair. Then there will be for some years the annual appropriation necessary to make payments on contracts for machinery for the gun factory, and by and by there will be an appropriation necessary each year to keep the factory in repair and replace tools and fixtures which become injured by their service. The authorities say it will take $5,000,000 a year under very economical administration to fulfill the needs of the service.

So far the War Department has succeeded in getting scant appropriations, considerably less than one-fourth of what actually has been needed.

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SHALL THERE BE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL

An Old Question That Will Be Brought Up Again in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Another effort will be made to revive the grade and title of Lieutenant General in the army. The attempt has been made with each Congress, but since the office expired with Sheridan's promotion, a short time before his death, one reason or another has operated to prevent carrying the bill through.

It is said another bill will be introduced and advocated by Senator Hawley. It is expected that the opposition will come from the House when the bill shall be presented by the committee. The only question which seems to exist in the House and Senate Military Committees is regarding the duration of the rank. Some think it should be extended as a compliment to Gen. Schofield only, as it was to Sheridan. Others are of the opinion that it should be a permanent rank of the senior Major General, whoever he may be. There are those in the War Department who believe that each senior Major General would be tempted to lay claim to the special rank, and it probably would be necessary to confer repeatedly on the senior Major General the rank of Lieutenant General.

Gen. Schofield's friends base his claims for the place on his war record and his distinguished services. This will not dispel the vigorous opposition to any measure which in time of peace gives additional rank to the highest officer of the army, for it is held that if the senior Major General be promoted, there is every reason that upon the senior Rear Admiral of the navy should be bestowed the old rank of Vice Admiral, which died with Admiral Rowan.

Alleged Incendiaries Arrested.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Dec. 16.—Charles Rickers and "Archie" Mullee, who are believed to have set fire to many buildings here during the last year, were arrested this morning, and it is thought that the evidence against them is convincing.

Information against them was lodged by a man who heard them in conversation. They have been under suspicion for a long time.

The most recent incendiary fires in College Point were those discovered simultaneously in the barn of Soda Water Manufacturer George Cress and in a tenement house owned by Newman Ilch. There were three horses in the barn and nearly a dozen families in the house. Very little damage was done. Oil-soaked paper and rags were found in many parts of both buildings.

The prisoners will have a hearing before Judge Beiderlinden to-morrow morning.

COMING ARMY VACANCIES

Many Good Posts to be Filled by Appointment in 1895.

COVETED PLACES TO BE DISPOSED OF

A Major General and a Brigadier General Must Be Selected Upon the Retirement of Gen. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There will be many staff vacancies in the army for President Cleveland in 1895. He will be enabled to appoint two Captains in the Quartermaster's Department, two Majors in the Pay Department, an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and another in the Subsistence Department. There also will be five vacancies in the Corps of Engineers, but these, with the exception of the head of that corps, are filled, as are regimental vacancies, by graduates from West Point.

There will be two Brigadier Generals and one Major General to appoint. The most important vacancy to occur will be caused by the retirement in September of Gen. Schofield. His retirement will mean the selection of a Major General and a Brigadier General, while the retirement of Major Gen. McCook will create two similar vacancies. It is doubtful at this juncture who will fill these two vacancies. Of course, Miles will be advanced to be the senior Major General, with station in Washington, and either Ruger or Merritt, and perhaps both, in the course of the year will be promoted to be Major Generals.

The vacancy at the head of the Corps of Engineers will occur in May by the retirement of Gen. Casey, the well-known engineer officer under whose direction many prominent public works have been constructed, including the Washington Monument, the State, War, and Navy Building, and the Library of Congress. Gen. Casey's successor is already talked of among officers of the corps. The senior Colonel is Mendell, who will retire in the October following Casey's retirement. The next in number is Col. Abbot, who is on duty at New-York City. He will retire in August, so that the chances of the promotion of either of these officers are slight.

Col. Craighill, having the longest time to serve and standing No. 3 in the list of Colonels, probably will be the officer advanced. He will have until 1897 to serve. He is at present on duty at Baltimore.

There will be a vacancy in the pay corps by the retirement of its present chief, Gen. William Smith, who will reach the retiring age in March. The Colonels of the pay department, Terrell and Stanton, are both considered candidates for the place. Terrell, the senior, will retire in 1896, and Stanton in 1899. The only other retirement among the pay officers is that of Major Eckels, in February. Vacancies in this corps are the most coveted of all in the army. Captains, and even Majors, of the line are anxious to obtain the commission of Major in the pay department. The work is less exacting than that of any other branch of the public service. The work is congenial to a man of sedentary habits, and promotion is more certain and rapid than in the line of the army.

There will be vacancies in the list of Captains in the Quartermaster's Department by the retirement of Col. H. C. Hodges, on duty at Buffalo, in January, and Col. J. D. Bingham, on duty in Chicago, in May.

The vacancies in the Corps of Engineers by retirement, in addition to that of Gen. Casey, will include several well-known officers, and the retirements will necessitate a change in the assignment of river and harbor work. Col. C. B. Comstock, on duty in New-York City, will retire in February. He is Division Engineer of the Southwest Division, President of the Mississippi River Commission, and a member of the Board of Engineers on Harbor Lines at New-York and Philadelphia. Col. George H. Elliott will retire in March. He is on duty in this city, and is in charge of the Washington Aqueduct and the water supply of the national capital.

The next retirement of an engineer officer will be that of Gen. Casey, in May, which will be followed by that of Col. H. L. Abbot, who is a Division Engineer of the Northeast Division, President of the Board of Engineers, and a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Col. G. H. Mendell, on duty at San Francisco, and the senior Colonel of the corps, will retire in October. He is in charge of the defensive work on the Pacific coast, and looks after rivers and harbors and hydraulic mining in his vicinity.

The vacancy in the Judge Advocate General

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Virginius.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Elaine.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Nemesis.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Old Jed Prouty.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined Vaudeville.
333 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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Reform in the Post Office.

From The Kingston Freeman, (Rep.)

Mr. Bissell has all good citizens with him when he recommends an extension of the civil service rules. If the Administration will do this now, instead of waiting until its term of office has nearly expired, it will receive general praise.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	48	41	3:30 P. M.	56	50
6 A. M.	48	40	6 P. M.	60	50
9 A. M.	55	39	9 P. M.	47	48
12 M.	56	50	12 P. M.	41	47

Average temperature yesterday.....45⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....51⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34 2-3
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Turning to Snow, Decidedly Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE COMING FINANCE DEBATE.

Finance did not play a great part in the elections of this year. There was no distinct division between the two great parties on that subject. Where the question was prominent, as in Ohio, it was due to the crazy and treacherous attempt of a party to catch votes at any cost, which failed completely. The heavy Republican gains in the elections were not generally supposed to indicate any financial legislation in the next Congress, and certainly there was no reason to infer that an attempt would be made to anticipate such legislation by the present Congress. Yet within a fortnight of the opening of the session we have a very radical currency measure determined on by the Banking Committee for favorable report and the probability of a fortnight or more of debate, from which a bill is pretty sure to emerge and start on its way to the Senate. This very significant fact is due to the steady evolution of the financial situation of the country, to the clear perception of the course of that evolution by Mr. Cleveland, and to the sound judgment with which he brought about the loan just issued and aroused the whole business community to their complete dependence on currency reform.

The hearings before the committee have been surprisingly thorough for the time devoted to them. Numerous bankers and students of finance have submitted their views, and they have on the whole been very sensible and practical. There has been very little, indeed, of mere theorizing, and the vagaries of the financial inventor—the perpetual-motion element, so to speak—have been conspicuously rare. The general tone of the discussion has been favorable to the purpose and the principle of Mr. Carlisle's plan, but sharply adverse to his particular methods and machinery, and the amendments to the bill will express this disagreement. His bill certainly needs very serious amendment. It is evident now that so far as the State bank currency goes it is very defective, and it is probable either that its defects would render this part of the measure inoperative or that if it worked, it would work very badly, and even dangerously. The former is the more likely to happen should the bill become a law. It is our opinion that no State bank notes would be issued under it, or if experiments were made in this direction they would fail.

In the first place, it would be very difficult for any State bank to meet so completely the conditions imposed that the Secretary and Controller of the Currency would be willing to take the responsibility of authorizing the issue of notes. That responsibility would be very great, because it is indefinite. The law does not impose distinct requirements which these officers have the power to enforce. It leaves a considerable margin of discretion, which they would hesitate to use. In the second place, if State banks should secure the exemption from taxation of their notes which the Federal authorities alone can permit, we believe that they would find little profit in their issue. The notes would be from the start slightly but effectively discredited, as compared with national bank notes or with legal tenders. There would be no 5 per cent. redemption fund for them in the Treasury. The guarantee fund of 30 per cent. would not be in Government hands, but in the hands of a State official, only to be reached by State law. There would be no provision for prompt redemption, and a failed State bank would immediately fall into the endless tangle of uncertain litigation. The Secretary's scheme for State bank notes, we think, has been demonstrated to be futile, and should either be radically amended or dropped in the House.

There are other matters of scarcely less importance that will require attention when the bill reaches the House.

A DOUBLE BURDEN.

Judge Landon of the Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Albany, has issued a peremptory mandamus requiring this city to pay its share of the State tax for the support of the insane for the last year. That such a writ would be granted we never doubted, and the decision of the Circuit Court is sure to be sustained if an appeal is taken. The payment of the tax for the support of the State care system has been contested on the ground that it was unconstitutional, but the reason given has only been that it is unjust, because the city supports its own indigent insane in its own institutions and at its own expense, and therefore ought not to be compelled to pay its share for the support of those of the rest of the State.

It is perfectly true that the city supports its own insane at the cost of some $700,000 a year, but, according to all accounts, it does not take care of them very well. It has also to pay about 45 per cent. of the cost of the State system, and the payment it is now required to make for one year exceeds $700,000, including interest while it has been disputing the bill. But the reason why this requirement is not unconstitutional is that the city is at liberty, under the law, to turn over its institutions for the insane, with all their inmates, to the State on terms to be agreed upon for the property, and so get its share of the benefit for which it helps to pay. The double burden which it bears is therefore a voluntary one, and is not forced upon it by the law. It is required to pay its share of the tax for the support of the State system, but it is not required to keep on supporting its own indigent insane besides.

The way to escape the double burden is plain. The courts say we cannot get rid of the contribution for the State system, and the law says we may transfer our own system to the State and thereby get rid of the separate expense of maintaining that. The local authorities should take advantage of this alternative. The State system is thoroughly established now, and is working well under the supervision of the Commission in Lunacy. Our own system is costly and is not working satisfactorily. It would be better for the care of the insane to have it merged in that of the State, and it would relieve the taxpayers of the double burden. That is the simple way to get justice, and the Constitution is not in the way. There is nothing to be lost but local "patronage," and the more that is restricted the better.

HAS THAT "MASK" BEEN TORN OFF?

The appearance of a solid Republican vote in the Senate last week for the Sugar Trust—the unanimous Republican vote against the proposed removal of the Trust's differential protective subsidy of 1-8 of a cent and of the very harmful discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent on sugar from Germany—was at first rather disconcerting to the leading journals of the party, which had been denouncing the Trust and urging that both of these duties should be repealed. But they quickly regained their partisan self-possession, and while some have framed ingenious defenses for the Sugar Trust Senators, others rely upon the doctrine that the Republicans in the Senate can do no wrong.

All this would be amusing if the action which these journals now commend had not confirmed the Trust's power to collect from the consumers of sugar between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 per annum by means of the duty of 1-8 of a cent a pound, and if it had not at the same time intensified the commercial hostility of Germany and invited additional and still more injurious retaliatory attacks upon our export trade with that country, the value of which has been in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 a year. When these facts are considered, the defense of the Sugar Trust alliance and the Sugar Trust vote on Wednesday last, by the Republican press, should not promote hilarity or gayety in the mind of any honest and patriotic citizen.

The President's urgent recommendation in his message that these two duties should be repealed was regarded with much favor by the Republican press. It was "heartily approved" by The New-York Tribune. The Cleveland Leader saw that it was "sensible" and "wise." The Chicago Tribune remarked that "the change suggested by the President should be made without loss of time." We have at hand the comments of The Philadelphia Press on Senator Quay's new bill to repeal the duty of 1-8 of a cent, and these comments, published three days after the message was submitted, very decidedly favor the removal of this duty. The bill, or resolution, said The Press, "ought to be passed." The passage of it, The Press continued, would cause "the removal of a special favor to the Sugar Trust which ought never to have gone into the bill originally." But our Philadelphia neighbor perceived that the wicked Democrats were trying "to prevent action" upon the question, and were saying that the bill "could not pass for want of Republican support." The Press continued as follows:

"Senator Quay's proposed amendment will at least serve to tear off this mask. It will have Republican support, and it can only be beaten by Democratic opposition. There will be no such opposition unless the Democrats in the Senate are willing to make a still more emphatic confession before the country even than they have yet made that they are the servants of the Sugar Trust and not the representatives of the people. This is certainly a good time to have a record made on this point. It [the proposition to repeal the duty] should be pressed with the utmost parliamentary skill and energy, not merely to put Democratic Sugar Trust Senators on record, but with an earnest purpose to enact it as a very desirable amendment of the sugar schedule of the Wilson-Senate Tariff bill. Let us see who can be depended upon to further this righteous result."

Five days later The Press got the record for which it had asked. How does our neighbor in Philadelphia like it? The question as to the repeal of the 1-8 and the 1-10 was brought up by the motion of one of those wicked Democrats who were "trying to prevent action." The "mask" was torn off, but what was then revealed? Did it appear that the proposition had "Republican support," and could "be beaten only by Democratic opposition"?

There was a solid Republican vote on the side of the Trust, and all of the twenty-three Senators who voted on the other side were Democrats. Every Republican present either voted against even the consideration of the proposition, or was paired against it, and one of these voting Republicans was Quay himself! Has The Press ascertained "who can be depended upon to further this righteous result"?

The New-York Tribune had "heartily approved" Mr. Cleveland's recommendation. "Cuckoos Get a Black Eye" was its headline over the report of this vote, and it has since laboriously endeavored to defend and excuse the Senators of its party on the ground that "there was no other way to shut out action" on other tariff propositions. But was it not possible for the Republicans to vote for the repeal of these two duties and then to use their power effectively to prevent other tariff legislation?

Before this vote the leading journals of the Republican Party were in favor of the proposed repeal, as we have shown. The same journals now strive to defend the Republican Senators by explaining that the country "ought to have a rest from tariff agitation" or by asserting that the Democrats should be held responsible for these two duties during the next two years.

The vote shows clearly, however, to any unbiased person who is familiar with the history (as told by Republicans themselves) of the Gorman-Republican alliance in the closing days of the last session and with the history of the making of the McKinley sugar schedule, that the Republicans of the Senate, under the leadership and control of Mr. Aldrich, are supporters of the Sugar Trust now, as they were in July last, and as they were four years ago when they increased the House bill's subsidy to the Trust, and thus gave to this organization a protective duty that has been worth not less than $40,000,000 in clear cash profits since the McKinley bill became a law.

THE IRON FURNACES.

The productive capacity of the pig-iron furnaces in blast was considerably larger on Dec. 1 than it was on Nov. 1. The Iron Age's figures for the last seven months are as follows:

	Number of Furnaces.	Capacity per Week, Gross Tons.
June 1	88	62,517
July 1	107	85,950
Aug. 1	135	115,356
Sept. 1	171	151,113
Oct. 1	172	151,135
Nov. 1	181	162,666
Dec. 1	184	168,762

It is noticeable, however, that there was an increase of stocks in November, as against a decrease in October. It will be seen that the output has increased until it is almost equal to the average for the first six months of 1893, that average having been about 176,000.

But in those six months the average number of furnaces in blast was 250, (the number rising to 255 in February and March and falling to 244 on June 1,) while the number on Dec. 1 was only 184. It appears that 184 furnaces produce almost as much iron now as was produced by 250 furnaces in the first half of last year, and that the capacity of these 184 furnaces now is larger by 15,000 tons than the capacity of 220 furnaces in blast on July 1, 1893. These figures indicate an important increase of the average productive capacity of the furnaces.

THE WORK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION.

The reorganization of the Supreme Court will involve an immense amount of detailed work. It will be the greatest, the most important reorganization of that kind that has ever occurred in this country. The court will be composed of twenty-two Judges—the seven now in office, three newly-elected Judges, and twelve Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court. There will also, doubtless, be three Judges of the Appellate Division to be taken from other districts—certainly not less than two. Thus it may safely be assumed that there will be a body of twenty-five Judges, or, at the very least, of twenty-four.

To the Appellate Division of seven Judges is intrusted this entire work of reorganization. It must decide as to the number of common law or jury courts; the number of equity or special term courts; the number of motion or chambers courts, and the number of criminal courts. After it has done this it must select the Judges to hold each of these courts for the ensuing year, varying the selections from month to month. Even with the present force of seven Judges the detailed distribution of labor has required the utmost delicacy to bring about just equality of labor and to satisfy the views of the various Judges. To distribute the labor with equity, and to adjust conflicting rights, has proved to be almost a Chinese puzzle, and it has required weeks of close attention before all parties were finally satisfied.

This labor will be greatly increased by the reorganization. It is apparent that the task of the Appellate Division will be no sinecure. Individual wishes will have to be consulted, mental characteristics recognized, and equality brought about as best may be. Statistics of the exact condition of the calendars in all the courts will have to be obtained, and the number of courts in each class assigned with regard to the condition of the class business. An inventory of the exact number of available courtrooms in all the courts must be drawn up, and provision made for the surplus of courts under the new régime beyond those now held. Legislation may have to be sought to obtain the requisite number of courtrooms. Plainly the Appellate Division should be constituted at an early period in the session, so that it can advisedly recommend what will be required in that regard.

There should undoubtedly be an independent establishment for the Appellate Division removed entirely from the courts of first instance. The intention of the framers of the revised Constitution was to make this Appellate Division a most important and able body; to remove all objections to the General Term, which has been looked upon as a kind of halfway house on the road to the Court of Appeals. Complant has been made, whether justly or not is immaterial, that the General Terms have been too close to the courts of first instance. The idea of the Appellate Division was to eliminate the possibility of even unconscious influence resulting from fraternity and local influence. By isolating this division and increasing its membership, it was believed that the people would be satisfied with its final judgment upon questions of fact and upon appeals from interlocutory orders. Thus it was hoped that the Court of Appeals would be relieved and might do all the final appellate work of the State without assistance. These considerations would seem to involve the propriety of procuring a courtroom for the Appellate Division in some suitable building apart from the present Court House. In addition to this courtroom there should be a consultation room, a library, and private rooms for the Judges; in other words, a proper judicial establishment.

But further, the Appellate Division will be required to make rules for the practice in all these courts—how the cases shall be placed upon the various calendars, when they shall be preliminarily called, where such preliminary call shall take place, and by whom; how long the terms are to last, what hours shall govern, what preferences shall be made, what classes shall be assigned to particular parts, and in what order they shall be heard. A separate appellate branch to hear appeals from the City Court and District Courts must be provided; Judges assigned to hear these appeals; terms specified, and the practice therein defined. If all these matters are not thoroughly arranged during the coming year there will be hopeless confusion upon the 1st of January, 1896. For then all the other courts are abolished, clerks and machinery gone, and cases transferred to the Supreme Court. Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Courts are also abolished, and the entire judicial plant, so to speak, is vested in the Supreme Court, subject to the assignments of the Appellate Division.

It certainly would seem to be all important that the Appellate Division should be constituted as soon as possible after Gov. Morton's inauguration.

CONSPIRACY IN THE NAME OF LABOR.

A number of "walking delegates," representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Building Trades, have been indicted in this city for conspiracy. The complaint is made by a carpenter who, with a number of associates, has been pursued from place to place and prevented from obtaining continuous employment, and the charge is based upon a provision of the Penal Code which makes it a misdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire "to prevent another from exercising any lawful trade or calling."

According to the story of the complainant, which is said to be supported by the evidence of former employers, this is a case of peculiarly cruel interference with the right of citizens to pursue a lawful occupation. These men were ordered to strike because the contract for a building on which they were at work was "lumped," which seems to mean that the particular work in which they were engaged was sublet, a method of which the union did not approve. They did strike, but went back to work, with the consent of their union, on the assurance that the contract was not "lumped," whereupon the walking delegates of the Building Trades Brotherhood demanded and secured their discharge by threatening to order a strike of all the workmen on the building. The men were afterward pursued from place to place, wherever they obtained employment, and their discharge was secured in every case by a similar threat of a strike, until they gave up in despair and one of them sought legal redress.

Among the things that have been judicially decided to be conspiracy under this section of the Penal Code are the following: A combination to "coerce others to join in a strike"; a combination to bring about a strike when it has no relation, direct or indirect, with the "rate of wages"; a determination that an "objectionable person, a scab so called," shall be driven away and prevented from working within a certain district; a strike involving "force, threats, or intimidation" to prevent others from working; combinations designed to coerce men to become members or to prevent them from obtaining work if they are not members, to interfere with the freedom of employers in the proper management of their business, to dictate the terms on which their business shall be conducted, or to interfere with their "lawful employment of other persons." These walking delegates and the combinations of which they were the agents seem to have been guilty of conspiracy not only against the discharged men in this case, but against their employers, and the employers allowed themselves to be the instruments for carrying out the conspiracy against the discharged men, if they were not participants in it.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

The Indian Rights Association from Philadelphia sends an appeal just received from Capt. Williams, United States Army, acting Agent for the Navajo Indians at Fort Defiance, Arizona. It is a plain, practical, earnest appeal for aid in securing an appropriation of $25,000 to relieve the actual want of this tribe and to protect them against its immediate return. He says that from no fault of their own, but from failure of crops for two years and the fall in the price of wool, "the majority have nothing in the way of food to carry them through the Winter and Spring. The destitute are living on the charity of those who have something, but the resources of these latter will soon be exhausted, being very limited. All of them will then have to face starvation, unless some speedy provision be made for their relief. I have," he says, "only the regular supply necessary for the help of the small number of poor in ordinary years, and this is nothing to what is required now. I already hear of the killing of white men's cattle by them, but that is done, not through malice, but to keep body and soul together. Many are eating their own sheep and ponies, and when they are gone they will have to look elsewhere for food. I think that they would prefer food honestly come by, but I also think that they will not starve when food is within their reach, even if it should belong to some one else. I have urged the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to ask for an immediate appropriation of $25,000 to be expended for their subsistence until next season's crops mature, and for the purchase of seeds and farming implements and for the improvement of their farms."

This is a report from an army officer, who is not apt to exaggerate. It is made in a very moderate tone. He must know the facts in the case. The indorsement of the Indian Rights Association adds to the authority of the report. It is a case for prompt consideration, and much more than immediate relief depends upon it. If we persist—as we must—in trying to make farmers of the Indians, we ought, where we can, to prevent their lapsing into raiding and marauding from the pressure of needs which they have fairly tried to avoid and could not.

PERFUMERY.

The "thoughtful patriot" who in former days used to view a large variety of things with alarm should have his attention called to the growing tendency of American women to make use of perfumery. An eminent French student of microbes has recently turned his attention to the study of perfumes and their effect upon human beings, and he has arrived at the conclusion that perfumes are on the whole much more demoralizing than alcohol or opium. He may or may not be right in his conclusions, but the facts which he marshals in support of his theory certainly deserve to be treated with respect.

Now, the Frenchman already mentioned has discovered that the use of perfumery is the cause, and not the consequence, of immorality. This theory of the demoralizing effect of perfumes is also exemplified in the case of flower girls. The morals of the Continental flower girl are notoriously and deplorably bad. This, in the Frenchman's opinion, is due to the fact that she is constantly under the influence of the perfume of the flowers in which she trades. The scent of violets and rose, not to speak of still more demoralizing flowers, is with her from early dawn till night, and the result is that she rapidly acquires the brazen impudence which is the characteristic of her tribe.

In England, the flower girl is invariably addicted to gin and to bonnets the very sight of which brings tears to the eyes of every good man and woman. The woman who sells scentless vegetables is usually sober and without reproach in the matter of bonnets. The conclusion that the scent of flowers drives the London coster girl to drink and draggled bonnets is inevitable; for, if these were merely the consequences of tramping the streets and trying to sell flowers, similar results would attend the sale of vegetables by peripatetic women.

Finally, we are asked to note that the use of perfumery by a man is almost universally looked upon as a proof that he is unworthy of confidence or respect. The young man who applies for any sort of employment with his handkerchief scented with opoponax, musk, or any other perfume is certain to be rejected. What sane merchant would employ a clerk who openly used perfumery? What possible chance of securing the votes of the people would a politician have who should present himself to his constituents reeking with any perfume except that of whisky—which, indeed, as every one knows, is not, properly speaking, a perfume, and should be scientifically classed as a "smell." That the man who uses perfumery is virtually an outcast among his fellow-men, even in this country, is notorious. Curiously enough, there is as yet no public sentiment which disapproves of the use of perfumery by our women.

If, however, the theory of the Frenchman is true, a movement for the rescue of American women from the dangerous influence of perfumery should be at once begun. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has always room for one more "fad," should at once undertake a crusade against perfumery. For a society to spend a large part of its energies in depriving the Hindu of his opium, or German professors of their beer, and at the same time to make no effort to save American women from the perfume which slays both by day and by night, seems to be somewhat of a waste of time and strength.

Some days ago we noticed a report that certain residents of Lockport, in this State, who are members of an association of "heirs," had been informed by their agent in London that at last they were "in a fair way to obtain possession of the Hyde estate of $350,000,000." It seemed rather surprising that intelligent persons residing in this State should thus be deluded, because the recent conviction and imprisonment in London of Howell Thomas, the solicitor, and Col. Jacques, the agent, employed by the American "heirs" of the fabulous Lawrence-Townley estate had given much notoriety to the characteristic features of the "estate" industry. Jacques had received from those who employed him about $80,000, and a considerable part of the money had been subscribed in two or three of the cities in the western part of this State. We now direct the attention of the Lockport claimants to the report from London that an officer of the English High Court of Justice has informed the United States Embassy in that city that there is not the slightest basis for any claim to a Hyde estate of $350,000,000. This should lead them to cross-examine their agent.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Johnstone Bennett is at the Victoria.

—Paul Blouët ("Max O'Rell") is at the Everett.

—Col. Garnett, C. B., of England is at the Murray Hill.

—Gov. Roswell P. Flower and wife and John W. Doane of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago and Col. Augustus C. Hamlin of Bangor, Me., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indianapolis and ex-Senator Abraham Lansing of Albany are at the Gilsey.

THE FALL ACADEMY.

SECOND NOTICE.

The present exhibition at the Academy of Design is curious in at least one respect. The purple and orange school that a few brief seasons ago swept down upon us and threatened to crowd out all other methods of painting is conspicuous by its absence.

A faint suggestion here and there is perhaps visible, but in the main it may be said that the crudities of these colors have been softened by experience, and so merged into the general effect that their garishness no longer offends the eye. That this school has served its purpose and did yeoman work is not to be disputed. Few there are even among the older painters who have hesitated to take a hint here and there from it. The whole landscape horizon has been immeasurably cleared and brightened through its influence, and in looking over the pictures here shown one cannot fail to be struck with the fact that our painters of to-day are pitching the tones of their canvases many degrees higher than they did only a few years back. With the limited resources of the palette, and bearing in mind that the greatest light it possesses, after all, stops with the pigment white, it is easy to see how difficult it is for the artist, save by the violent contrasts which only late afternoon or evening afford, to keep his picture luminous. And in depicting sunlight, or the opalescent qualities of gray weather, the tendency of the painter is to wander further and further away, and drift unconsciously into a lower key than was his original intention. The chief fault of the advocates of the new school has been that, in the effort to get qualities of light, they have fallen into a certain chalkiness, or gone to the other extreme and insisted on an arrangement of crude putty color. The wise among his craft, of course, is he who embodies in his work the best from each method, and goes to no extreme.

Chief among the landscape exhibits must be mentioned two pictures by William H. Howe (126 and 129) both of which give evidence in a very high degree of true landscape feeling. We are so accustomed to regard Mr. Howe as a cattle painter pure and simple, in which his landscapes play but a secondary rôle, serving as a mere background for the Normandy cattle he has sent us over from abroad. It is agreeable to think that he has come home, and has found on the banks of our own Bronx, not an hour from this city, two subjects that he has painted in so altogether charming a way. Mr. Howe has grasped with a capable hand the subtle delicacies of color and atmospheric effects, and has expressed them in an able manner.

Mr. Palmer's "First Snow" (130) is clever and dexterous, and none the less enjoyable because of its similarity to other efforts of the artist in much the same direction. And as no Academy exhibition is complete without a "Doge's Palace," Mr. Palmer heroically sacrifices himself on the altar of custom, and sends one. Mr. Minor sends three pictures, all of which are interesting. "September" (317) is charming, and the "Moonlight" (270) is a delightful rendition of a most difficult effect, painted with genuine sentiment and true artistic feeling. Mr. Shurtleff sends a variation of his well-remembered forest interior, "A Woodland Brook," (231.) Happily, it bears repeating, and, while the present contribution is not quite up to the standard he set for himself last year it is in many ways an admirable effort.

In "A Terrace Walk," (300,) Mr. Platt has given us a very slight and sketchy garden bit, good in its way, but scarcely carried far enough. It is not asking too much, it would seem, to demand a little more than the artist has given us where the picture is hung on the line in an important exhibition. His landscape (142) is far more satisfactory in this respect, and represents him much better.

Bruce Crane has seldom been seen to better advantage than in his "Farm," (392,) a serious, careful study, well conceived, and carried out with much strength. The color is agreeable, the composition well arranged, and the interest fully sustained. Less happy is Mr. Macy, who is not fulfilling the promises he gave years ago on his return from Munich, and who is fain to content himself with variations on his familiar snow scenes that bear the earmarks of haste and lack of care, not to say indifference. Extraordinary is Mr. Davis in his "Landscape with Pigs." (394.) Here are trees in much pinkness of blossom, while underneath them are what look like masses of fallen blossom, but which, on careful inspection, one discovers to be pigs. Astonishing animals they are, though; as in all the work of this artist the color is rich and decorative; but Mr. Davis can draw—there is no doubt of this—and this effort after the unusual seems forced and unnatural, and only results in the grotesque. In his painting No. 117 he is more successful in his forms. A newcomer—Fitz Thaulow—shows two studies on the River Seine that are surpassed by nothing here, and which mark him as a most able man. "A Gray Day on the Seine" (93) is drawn and composed with much strength and vigor, showing a thorough knowledge of technique and values, and painted in a masterly way, while in 109—"View on the Seine Near the Hotel de Ville"—there is a delineation of swirling, rushing water quite remarkable. Further contributions from this artist will be looked forward to with interest. Messrs. Hasbrouck and Craig send pictures more or less interesting, and Constant Meyer has a fresh, crisp study of a woodland interior that gives evidence of research. Of the contributions by C. H. Miller there is less to say in the way of commendation, Nos. 254 and 331 being much below his usual standard, while before No. 402—"A Tribute to Inness," one can only be lost in conjecture.

Mr. Field has attacked a new subject in No. 123, and has achieved a happy result with the luminous qualities of moonlight on a village street. David Johnson sends two landscapes treated in his well-known manner, and Mr. Bristol's large "Glimpse of Lake George" is on familiar lines as well.

The cattle pictures are numerous and unequal in merit. Mr. McIlhenny has a large and important picture—"Spring," (100) —with his familiar white cow, well drawn and faithfully worked out, but lacking warmth in the landscape background. Matilda Brown, deserting completely her roses and flowers of bygone years, this time sends two pictures of animals. The calf in "An Awkward Age" (216) is capital in movement, and in "Patient Toilers" her steers are solidly drawn and painted, and well on their feet. In a "Summer Morning," Mr. Freeman has given us a cow well drawn and painted, but out of harmony with his landscape. There are, of course, many other pictures, but enough has been said to give a general idea of an exhibition that falls below the average of the Academy.

Serious Studies of a Vassar Girl Abroad.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The New-York Times has already noticed in its columns the work done by Miss Ida Welt, a young Vassar girl, at the University in Geneva, Switzerland. Miss Welt there devoted herself to chemistry, and, after passing the best examination, began some theoretical work which seems to have made her prominent not only in the small Swiss metropolis, but also in the great French one.

Miss Welt continued her researches under Prof. Friedel, the foremost French chemist at the University of Paris, and has lately published, under the auspices of the Académie des Sciences, in the October and November numbers, the result of her investigations under the title, "Researches on Dissymetrical Hydrocarbons." Miss Welt is the only woman chemist in Paris, and is attracting much notice on account of her thoroughness in the most abstruse departments of theoretical chemistry. Her Alma Mater, as well as all her countrywomen, may be justly proud of the distinction won by an American girl in the centre of European intellectual life.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Gentilly, France, Nov. 29, 1894.

SOLDIERS TO GUARD ROME

Troops Ordered to the City in Anticipation of Riots.

PARLIAMENT SUDDENLY PROROGUED

Great Excitement in the Eternal City at the Unexpected Action of the King and the Premier.

ROME, Dec. 16.—Premier Crispi went before the Chamber yesterday afternoon and denounced the Giolitti documents as a mass of lies. Deputy Imbriani moved that the report be discussed at once. The motion was lost by a vote of 188 to 176. Deputy Giucciardini's motion to open the debate today was carried amid scenes of intense excitement.

A tumultuous sitting was predicted for today, but in the evening The Official Gazette announced the decree proroguing Parliament.

All the opposition groups in the Chamber met this afternoon to formulate a protest against the prorogation of Parliament. The Marquis di Rudini, ex-Premier, presided He, Giuseppe Zanardelli, Admiral Brin, and Felice Cavalotti were appointed to draw the protest and send it to the King.

All the speakers denounced the Government's course violently. Rudini will issue a manifesto to his electors to-morrow. The keenest excitement pervades all political circles. The feeling against ex-Premier Giolitti is intense, and he left Rome last night for an indefinite period. Everybody is talking of a dissolution.

The rumors of the Cabinet's resignation are unfounded. The Government maintains that the prorogation of the Chamber is well received in the provinces, where it is regarded as a necessity.

Five battalions of infantry have been brought to Rome in the last two days to guard against riots.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Matin's Rome correspondent says: "Prior to the prorogation of Parliament Premier Crispi reported to King Humbert substantially as follows:

"'Your recent speech from the throne outlined the work of the coming session, as everybody believed that a period of fruitful peace was at hand. The financial programme was received with favor. The Government planned it, without regord to parties, to strengthen public confidence. Suddenly your hopes and those of the country are thwarted. After persistently demanding the discussion of the Cabinet's domestic policy, the Deputies checked the same in every way, so as to revive old scandals. As if Italy had not suffered enough from a handful of disturbers whose only aim is disorder! The result was a strange coalition which beclouded the judgment of Parliament and defied the authority of the President. Therefore the Cabinet decided unanimously to prorogue Parliament in order that the Chamber might be saved from the snares and surprises which have beset it and have time to recover the calm indispensable to wise action.'"

The correspondent adds that Crispi had had the decree in his pocket four days. The Premier remarked to his friends that he was consoled for many trials by the hearty support which he received from the King.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Standard's correspondent in Rome says:

"Among the Giolitti documents was a letter from Signora Crispi accompanying a payment of 5,000 lire, which she made on a debt of 15,750 lire to Signor Tanlongo. In this letter she said: 'Power has ruined us, and I pray the blessed Virgin to take it from my husband.'"

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: "Crispi, his wife, steward, and secretary are all represented as having drawn sums from the Banca Romana. It is stated that the reason of the propogation is that Crispi desires that the slander action which he and his wife have brought against Giolitti shall precede the debate on the documents. It is impossible to state, or even hint, what is feared in the capitals of Italy's two allies, but an event of the first magnitude is feared, an event which nearly occurred six months ago."

FUNERAL OF AUGUSTE BURDEAU.

Carried to the Grave in the Same Hearse That Bore President Carnot.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Auguste Burdeau, late President of the Chamber of Deputies, was buried to-day with State honors. The body lay in the Court of Honor in the Palais Bourbon. It was guarded over night by Deputies, and was surrounded with candelabra, tricolors, and palms. The catafalque was the one used at the funeral of President Carnot.

President Casimir-Perier arrived at the Palais Bourbon at 9:30 o'clock, in a pouring rain. The hall was then filled with Deputies, Senators, high officials, and conspicuous private citizens. At 9:35 François Cesaire de Mahy, Deputy for Reunion, began his eulogy of the dead stateman. His oration was almost exclusively a historical review of M. Burdeau's political career. M. Demole spoke for the Senate, and M. Gilleton, Mayor of Lyons, M. Burdeau's home, made a brief address. There was no religious ceremony. The hearse was the one used at M. Carnot's funeral. One of the pall bearers was Gen. Dodds, the commander of the French in the last Dahomey campaign.

The procession started for the cemetery of Père La Chaise at 10:25 o'clock. The hearse was drawn by six horses caparisoned in black and silver, and led by grooms. The President returned to the Elysée immediately after the services, and was represented by his Secretary at the grave. Mme. Burden also was absent. The march to the cemetery was made through rain and mud. The band of the Republican Guards played a dirge, and the crowds which lined the streets and half filled the Place de la Concorde stood wet and silent as the long column moved by.

Just outside the cemetery the coffin was removed from the hearse, and the troops of the Paris garrison marched past. The march lasted half an hour The body then was removed to the grave, where M. Foucher said a few words in behalf of the friends and family before the coffin was lowered.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

She Receives the Daughter of the Late Premier Thompson at Windsor.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Father Longinotto and Senator Sanford accompanied Miss Thompson yesterday afternoon to Windsor, and remained some time with the Queen. Her Majesty received them all most graciously, and expressed to the daughter the very deep sorrow caused her by Sir John's death.

The Queen showed the greatest kindness to Miss Thompson during the interview. When the party was ready to return to London, the Queen ordered that the royal mausoleum in Frogmore be shown them. Thereupon the equerry, Col. Clerk, took them to the Prince Consort's tomb, proceeding by the Queen's private drive, and through the home park.

Afterward Miss Thompson, Senator Sanford, and Father Longinotto went to the Albert Chapel, at Windsor, and saw the tombs of the Dukes of Clarence and Albany. They then returned to London.

MADAGASCAR'S QUEEN SUBMITS.

She Is Ready to Accept the French Conditions Unreservedly.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Times's correspondent in Paris telegraphs:

"It is stated that a telegram arrived here last night announcing that the Queen of Madagascar was ready to accept unreservedly the French conditions. She had resisted hitherto, it was said, owing to her Ministers' assurances that France would not make any attack. The telegram asks whether further conditions shall be imposed. Le Myre de Vilers, the French envoy, awaits a reply before accepting the Queen's submission."

India's Vice Regal Council.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.—The Vice-Regal Council will meet to-morrow. A bill will be introduced to impose certain duties on cotton, and another to amend the Tariff act of 1894.

Monument to the Lepers' Friend.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.—A monument to Father Damien, the lepers' friend, was unveiled to-day in Louvain amid great rejoicing of the people. Constantin Meunier was the sculptor.

BABY MAUD GLENN DEDICATED

Mrs. Ballington Booth Officiates at Interesting Salvation Army Services in Cooper Union.

The dedication of little Maud Livingston Glenn to the service was the chief incident of last night's rally of the Ninth Corps of the Salvation Army, in Cooper Union Hall.

The hall was crowded to the doors when Mrs. Ballington Booth introduced Maud's parents to the audience. Both have been in the service of the Army for years.

Mrs. Booth, while Mrs. Glenn held the baby, turned tolemnly toward Mr. Glenn with this question:

"Will you, Staff Captain Glenn, promise faithfully to give your child unreservedly to Christ, and have her become a follower under our glorious banner?"

Mrs. Booth asked Mrs. Glenn whether she was willing to give back her child to Christ, and whether she would make her home such that the little one would be free from danger to her soul.

Both parents replied in the affirmative, and were then admonished to make their lives an example to the child, and Mrs. Booth, standing under the Stars and Stripes and the corps flag, took the baby in her arms and dedicated her to "God and the service."

"I must show you the new convert," said Mrs. Booth at the close of the ceremony, and the baby seemed to take as lively an interest in the big audience as the audience did in her.

"She has a fine head, and I am sure that when our voices are cracked," said Mrs. Booth, "little Maud will use for us the voice we are glad not to have heard to-night."

The baby, probably frightened by the applause, began to cry. She did not materially interfere with the declaration of her father that every drop of blood in his body belonged to the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Glenn was introduced by her husband, who succeeded in quieting the baby while the mother said: "I am glad to be able to say to-night that I love Jesus."

Mrs. Booth was assisted in the evening's exercises by Staff Captain Watkins, whose singing of "Hear Me, Jesus," in a sweet soprano voice, was generously applauded.

Mrs. Booth made several addresses during the evening. Among other things, she said:

"There is a lot of sentimentality about religion, and some have nothing but a phantom Christ. Our Christ is a reality, not the Christ of history, nor even of the Bible, but the Christ come again. One of the worst curses of this world is the effort either of the religious, the intellectual, or the scientific, to build up something to take the place of Christ. How monstrous, how pathetic, how pitiable, such efforts!

"How real our Christ is! We know He will not fail us. With the lowering clouds of Doubt before us, we believe in Christ; but, now that we feel that our feet can dance the music of heaven, we turn to Him without fear.

"There are many here who are spiritually blind, and we trust in God to open their eyes to the truth and their hearts to the love of Jesus."

BROOKLYN MOONSHINE RAIDERS

WITH REVOLVERS THEY CAPTURED A WOMAN AND CHILDREN.

A Willow Worker's Soaking Barrels Were the Clue to a Still, the Crafty Officers Concluded.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Dec. 16.—A posse of alleged internal revenue officers from Brooklyn went gunning for an illicit whisky still last Friday and succeeded in rounding up the home of a peaceful citizen whose energies are directed in channels other than the cloistered manufacture of strong waters.

Henry Deubert, whose home was invaded, lives in Dry Harbor Lane, on the outskirts of Glendale. His cottage, which is within three and a half miles of Brooklyn's city limits, is situated in an isolated spot. The owner divides his time between the manufacture of willow ware and the disposing of it in the New-York markets.

Whatever connection exists between illicit whisky and willowware was left to the Internal Revenue officers to discover. These made some tentative investigations Friday morning while Mr. Deubert was in the city, representing themselves as agents for a New-York fire insurance company. What led them to think there was an illicit still secreted about the premises of the Deubert cottage has not yet been explained. The astute searchers saw two barrels filled with warm water. That appears to have convinced them that something was wrong about the place, though it is not clear what kind of logic led them to that conclusion, as the water was used for the purpose of soaking willow saplings in order to make the bark peel easily.

The men—there were three of them—went away, looking very wise, and that night there was a raid. Eight were in the party that surrounded the house. Some of the men made their way inside, and as they did not think it worth while to mention the cause of their visit, Mrs. Deubert, who was badly frightened, concluded that she was at the mercy of bandits, or something worse.

It was after 10 o'clock when Mr. Deubert returned home. Instead of the usual greeting from his wife, he found himself looking into the muzzle of two revolvers in the hands of two strange men, who threatened to shoot.

Then, after some warnings against attempting resistance, he was escorted into his house by his captors. What he saw there was told to a reporter for The New-York Times at Mr. Deubert's house to-night.

"No sooner had I entered the house," he said, "than I was confronted with six strange men, each of whom carried a murderous-looking revolver. My wife and children were crying, and everything in the house was in a topsy-turvy state. After a great deal of questioning on my part, the strangers said they were Government officers in seach of an illicit still. This, I believe, was the first hint the men had given as to their identity and mission, although by that time they had been several hours in the house, and had ransacked everything in the place from top to bottom.

"'There was not even a closet, a bureau, a drawer, or a bedtick in the house that they didn't search and throw out on the floor,' interrupted Mrs. Deubert. 'Why, they even forced an entrance, and covered myself and my children with a revolver just as we were going to bed. The leader of the men shouted, 'Don't move; you are my prisoner!' My three little girls and my little boy almost went crazy at the sight of the pistol.'

The friends of Mr. Deubert are talking of calling upon District Attorney Daniel Noble to-morrow, with a view of having the revenue officers indicted by the Grand Jury.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Judge James Gilfillan.

James Gilfillan, for the last twenty-five years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and a veteran of the war of the rebellion, died in St. Paul yesterday morning.

Judge Gilfillan was sixty-five years old, having been born in Scotland in 1829. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one at Albany, and went to St. Paul in 1857. When the war broke out he joined the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, and on Sept. 7, 1862, was promoted to be Colonel of the Eleventh Minnesota Regiment. He commanded this regiment until the end of the war, and was mustered out in June, 1865, when forty years of age.

In 1869 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He at once became popular, because of the terseness and soundness of his decisions. In 1875 he was elected by the people for a full term of seven years, and at every subsequent election he was re-elected without opposition.

At the last State Republican Convention Judge Gilfillan was shelved and Judge Start of Rochester was named in his stead. This defeat is said to have had a depressing effect on Chief Justice Gilfillan, and he had never seemed himself since the convention of last July. His term had yet fifteen days to run.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. J. Murray, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church (colored) of Charleston, S. C., died yesterday. He was a native of New-York, and was educated in Rome. He had been in Charleston two years.

JAPAN VICTORIOUS AGAIN

A Battle at Yih-Min-Shan in Which China was Defeated.

THE CHINESE RETREAT TO TIMATSCH

An Engagement Last Friday Morning Which Resulted in the Utter Rout of the Chinese Army.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Central News correspondent in Antong telegraphed late in the evening of Dec. 14:

"In accordance with Gen. Nodzu's instructions, the Feng-Huang garrison, which was confronted on Dec. 12 by 4,000 Chinese, began the attack on the enemy at daybreak this morning. The garrison was 1,400 strong and was commanded by Col. Tomoyasu. The main battle took place at Yih-Min-Shan, five miles from Feng-Huang.

"The Japanese attacked with spirit, and defeated the Chinese, driving them to Timatsch. The Japanese loss was 3 officers killed and 70 privates killed and wounded; the Chinese, 250 killed and wounded and 30 prisoners. The Japanese captured four field guns. The Chinese prisoners say that their General had under him more than 4,000 Kerin troops, who are in every way superior to the Chinese soldiers.

"Gen. Tachimi's brigade is now moving southward to turn back the Kerin fugitives. No news is obtainable from the Left Division of the First Army, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication."

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says:

"The First and Second Japanese Armies are reported to be suffering greatly from the cold. Chang Yiu Kung, President of the Board of Revenue, is said by native newspapers to have been appointed Ambassador to Japan, with instructions to negotiate peace."

The Central News hears from its correspondent in Shanghai:

"Pekin telegrams say that two Japanese Armies are concentrating preparatory to attacks on Tien-Tsin and New-Chwang.

The Times's correspondent in Tokio says that Marshal Yamagata, who left his command owing to illness, arrived in Hiroshima yesterday. The Third Army has been mustered at Hiroshima, and hourly expects orders as to future operations.

OUR NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Unfounded Reports of "Atrocities" and Their Possible Motives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Members of the Senate have received word that within a day or two an attack is to be made all along the line against the treaty with Japan that was sent to the Senate on Dec. 6, and which, it was supposed, would be promptly ratified without objection worth mentioning. The treaty has been well received by the American public. It is so much more liberal to Japan than the treaty recently negotiated between Great Britain and that nation that it is understood that the treaty made by our State Department has somewhat chagrined the diplomatic people of the British Home Foreign Office, who see in the more liberal terms of our convention a strong invitation to the good-will of the Japanese.

But the attack on the treaty seems to have begun already, and in a very curious place. A New-York newspaper contained on Dec. 12 what purported to be a special dispatch from Yokohama, reporting that the Japanese had followed up the capture of Port Arthur by a "massacre" of the entire poulation of Port Arthur in cold blood. This was declared to be a relapse of the Japanese into barbarism. "The foreign correspondents," the dispatch said, "horrified by the spectacle, left the army in a body."

If this news was known in Yokohama by a "body" of foreign correspondents, it is a matter of surprise to those who have read this dispatch that none of the "body" has informed the rest of the world that the atrocities had taken place. The Japanese Legation here denied the report at once, and it has been telegraphing for further information daily since the publication of the report. Admiral Carpenter, who sent a dispatch to the Navy Department soon after the fall of Port Arthur, reported that nothing was destroyed. If the whole population of Port Arthur was slain, he was singularly incapable in failing to secure the information.

But the newspaper that supplied this distressing report has really provided reason for doubting some of it. In the same paper to-day is the statement that the special correspondent of that paper was the only foreign correspondent who was present at the capture of Port Arthur. This claim of exclusiveness is worthless, if the report is true that the "foreign correspondents, horrified by the spectacle, left the army in a body." The contradictory statements are made by the same paper, and one is of, while the other is from, the correspondent who is described as constituting the whole foreign "body" of correspondents at the front when Port Arthur was captured.

Perhaps the atrocities will not turn out to have been so bad, after all; and it may be that it will be discovered that there were no atrocities at all.

The paper that published what purported to be the special correspondent that the population of Port Arthur had been massacred published to-day a dispatch from its Washington correspondent which may explain the object of the Port Arthur massacre. The Senate, it says, in consequence of the publication of the unsupported story of the massacre, has laid aside the treaty which it was prepared promptly to ratify. The excuse given for the postponement of consideration is that the Senate, "startled" by the report that Japan had "lapsed into barbarism," failed to approve a treaty that proposes to abandon extra territorial jurisdiction in Japan in 1899, because the ratification of the treaty now would expose every American in Japan to the "mercy" of the Japanese authorities.

This is certainly fortunate, if it is true, a condition of extreme demoralization in the Senate. Those Senators who have had opportunity to read the reports of the special correspondent with the Japanese advance must have remembered, if the correspondent had made any impression upon them, that he had dwelt upon the fact that the Japanese Army was under complete control, that it was invading China "in white gloves," to use his own expression, and that the most religious care was being observed to protect private property and to win the friendship of the Chinese of Manchuria. If the army had lapsed so suddenly and so completely, it was a wonder that it had resisted the opportunities afforded after the Ping-Yang victory.

It is just possible that it may be found that the report from Port Arthur can be traced to British sources, if it has had any real source, or possibly that the special correspondent did not know about the dispatch at all. There are some Americans opponents of the treaty. They do not all oppose it on the ground that Japan is not sufficiently civilized to exercise jurisdiction over all criminals in her borders. Some of them do, but that is not the real reason for their opposition. Commerce has something to do with it. The right that we accord to Japan to make her own tariff is not a right which all Americans would grant them. Great Britain has allowed them a little more liberty than she granted them before they negotiated the last treaty, but not much. It is just possible that the selfish interests of a few business men would be injured if the Japanese were to be allowed to impose more than a 5 per cent. ad valorem tax on imports into that country.

The exports of the United States to Japan during the year 1893 amounted to $3,195,494. These figures were the aggregate of a good many items. We sent the Japanese some agricultural implements, bread and breadstuffs, wheat, flour, medicines, clocks, watches, cotton goods and manufactures of cotton, wearing apparel, fruits and nuts, india rubber, printers' ink, scientific apparatus and instruments, machinery, wire, sole leather, and other leather. We also sent to Japan illuminating oils worth $1,710,480. All the other articles together did not make up the sum of the value of the illuminating oils exported to Japan. Is it possible that the exporters of illuminating oil—and everybody knows who is the sole exporter of illuminating oil from the United States—are standing in the way of the ratification of the treaty?

Japan is now one of the most important consumers of our mineral oils. She took nearly 27,000,000 of gallons of oil from this country in 1893. At the same time it was found that Russia was crowding the Standard Oil Company with Russian products, the oils from the United States holding their own to a large degree, owing to the superiority of the American oils. But should the Japanese secure the right, which they may yet feel strong enough to assert, even if we do not accord it by treaty stipulation, of fixing their own import duties, it is not at all improbable that they would expect to secure some of the increased income from imports by an increased tax on illuminating oils. As mineral oil is used not only for illuminating purposes, but also to a large extent in cooking, it is not probable that the tax would be increased to an extent to be prohibitory. Nor would there be possible a discrimination against the United States, which has protected itself against just such exigencies by the insertion of the favored-nation clause in the treaty.

There is an intimation in the dispatch describing the "startled" condition of the Senate, that suggests an investigation of the Japanese massacre at Port Arthur prior to the ratification of the treaty. This suggestion that the United States can undertake an investigation of that "massacre" any more properly than it could have investigated alleged massacres in Turkey, in which it has not been even alleged that the interests of one American citizen were affected, may convey a conviction that the Senate is "startled," but it does not give the Senate any credit for acquaintance with international law or our traditional policy.

As a matter of course, there is some political resistence to ratification. There are a good many Republicans who would withhold from Japan the benefits to be secured by that nation through the operation of the treaty, if they fancied that its ratification would in the slightest degree go to he credit of the Democratic Party. These men would take their cue from Great Britain or from "startling" but unconfirmed reports of atrocities with equal readiness, if they were but furnished with excuses for balking the Administration.

REFORMERS IN CONSULTATION

EX-JUSTICE PATTERSON PAYS A VISIT TO MR. PLATT.

Anxious About the Chances of Being Appointed a Charities Commissioner by Mr. Strong.

Reformer Thomas C. Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and entertained in his rooms two or three local politicians, among them being Jacob M. Patterson and Edward Lauterbach.

It was said that ex-Justice Patterson, being something of a reformer himself, called to congratulate Mr. Platt on the stand he had taken in favor of the appointment by Mayor-elect Strong of members of Democratic organizations to places in the City Government.

The well-known attitude of the ex-Justice toward members of other organizations than the regular Republican was discussed in this connection, and it was pointed out that he would be the first, naturally, to congratulate Mr. Platt on such a stand.

The quiet work with which ex-Justice Patterson has been credited from time to time toward helping men outside of his own party to places of trust and emolument was said to be guarantee that he would appreciate Mr. Platt's attitude.

But it was said that Mr. Patterson had another thing on his mind last night of a nature more personal to himself.

For some weeks it has been publicly known that he was in the field for an appointment on the Board of Charities and Correction. This appointment would come, if it came at all to Mr. Patterson, as the gift of Mayor-elect Strong. The salary is $5,000 a year.

Mr. Patterson's application has been on file, and some of the strings in the machinery of politics which he has been able to reach have been vigorously pulled. But, it was said last night, that all this had been without avail, and word had been passed to Mr. Patterson that he would not receive the appointment. In addition, some one had been heartless enough to say that Mr. Patterson might consider this as final, not only as regards this particular office, but as to any other. Hence, Mr. Patterson went to see Mr. Platt and ascertain if possible what might be done about it.

As a further incedent the local situation in Republican politics was said to have been discussed.

Mr. Patterson is one of the first lieutenants of Mr. Platt in the present fight for control of the county organization. He has been trying, during the last four or five days, to find out how the County Committee will stand after the Assembly District Conventions have been held to-morrow night. It has been a hard task because the election districts are so many and the number of delegates to the thirty Assembly District Conventions so large that no one can make predictions.

After Mr. Patterson and Mr. Lauterbach came from Mr. Platt's rooms, Mr. Lauterbach was asked who was the most probable candidate for Chairman of the county organization. Mr. Lauterbach has been spoken of as the probable candidate of the Anti-Brookfield men. He has said that he is not in the field for this honor. Last night he said:

"I think Cornelius Van Cott would be an available man."

Mr. Van Cott's name had been heard of before in this connection.

Some time before these visitors called on the ex-Senator, his son, Frank Platt, had been entertaining a small coterie of politicians at his house, 242 West Seventy-fourth Street. Among them were Abraham Gruber, Frank Brainerd, and W. M. K. Olcott. It was an informal conference over the delegates to be selected at the convention to-morrow night.

CAUGHT A MAN AND FOUND A JIMMY

Father Kaupert of Brooklyn Believes He Captured a Burglar.

The Rev. George Kaupert, pastor of the German Catholic Church of the Annunciation, North Fifth Street, near Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, walked out the front door of his church Saturday night dragging behind him a young man whom he branded as a burglar. A crowd gathered in front of the church, and several policemen from the Bedford Avenue Station took charge of Father Kaupert's prisoner.

He was arraigned before Police Justice Goetting yesterday, and committed to jail to await examination this morning. He gave his name as Richard Daily, nineteen years old, a printer, of 670 Lorimer Street. He said he had not attempted to commit a burglary, but had entered the church to take a sleep.

As is usual Saturday nights, Father Kaupert was in the church hearing confessions. After he left the confessional he took a walk around the church. While thus engaged he heard a noise in the choir loft, and went to see what had caused it.

He found Daily, and caught him by the neck. Daily begged to be allowed to go. He said he had entered the church while Father Kaupert was hearing confessions, and had fallen asleep.

After the man had been turned over to the police, Father Kaupert and his assistant, the Rev. J. J. Ernest, went around the church. They found a jimmy under a mat at the top of the stairs leading to the gallery.

Father Ernest said that if the man had not been discovered he might have robbed the church of the expensive communion service, as well as the poor box and have taken other articles of value.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES

The Waterbury (Conn.) American completed its fiftieth year on Friday, 14th inst., and marked the occasion by printing a paper much enlarged, and giving a readable account of the growth of its enterprising city. The American is a vigorously-conducted, independent newspaper, and is as handsomely printed as any paper in Connecticut.

The Newark Advertiser printed on Thursday, 13th inst., a special souvenir paper of forty-two pages, with an illuminated cover, and containing many illustrations. It claims, probably justly, that this issue is the greatest newspaper ever published in the State of New-Jersey. The Advertiser was founded March 1, 1832.

The Boston Commonwealth, which has long been under the editorial management of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, with Frederick E. Goodrich recently as assistant, has somewhat changed its form, much enlarged its scope, and increased its editorial staff. It is always an interesting paper to cultured readers.

Mr. W. R. Wilson has sold his interest in The Elizabeth Central New-Jersey Herald to Mr. Thomas D. Taylor, and he has already assumed control of the paper.

ARMENIA AND THE SULTAN

Rewards to the Leaders in the Terrible Massacre.

TURKEY WILL NEVER PUNISH THEM

Board of Foreign Missions Urges Investigation by Signatory Powers to the Berlin Treaty.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than any other misionary organization in America, centralizes its work in behalf of Armenians in Asiatic Turkey. Its Western Turkey mission began in 1819, its Eastern Turkey mission in 1836, its Central Turkey mission in 1847. These three missions comprise 15 stations, 188 out-stations 45 missionaries, 1 medical missionary in Eastern Turkey, 42 married women, 73 unmarried women, and a total of 153 American laborers. It employs 791 native laborers, or a total of 944 American and native laborers. These laborers occupy 290 places for stated preaching, and secure average congregations of 30,747 persons.

The Sabbath school adherents are estimated at 46,864. There are 112 churches, with a membership of 11,481, of whom 498 were received within a year. The educational work is extensive. There are four theological schools, 29 theological students, 31 colleges, high and boarding schools for boys, containing 1,343 pupils; 20 colleges high and boarding schools for girls, containing 1,121 pupils. There are 312 common schools, containing 16,833 pupils. There the 1,560 others under instruction. The grand total of persons under instruction is 19,886. The contributions of the natives last year to the American Board amounted to $34,758.

These facts do not include the work in European Turkey. Numerous inquiries have been received from the press and from the Congregational constituency in the United States, which has induced this conservative organization to furnish the following statement relating to affairs in Turkey:

"We are not unconcerned about the reports of massacres in Eastern Turkey. The position of the 177 missionaries of the American Board within the Turkish Empire is an extremely delicate one. Sympathizing deeply on the one side with all who are suffering by reason of poverty, oppression, and misrule, they have yet been loyal to the Government under which they have lived, and have never countenanced sedition or rebellion. It has been their blessed privilege while preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ to aid the poor, to protect as far as possible the oppressed, and to deliver from unjust officials multitudes who have been arrested or imprisoned.

"It is not necessary for our missionaries, after these scores of years of devoted labor for the natives of Turkey, to prove their sympathy with the suffering and oppressed by joining others who, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, are passing vigorous resolutions in condemnation of the wrongs inflicted. They are doing their best, amid no little peril to themselves, in the interests of those for whom they have long labored, but our readers can well understand that for the sake both of the helper and the helped, it is inexpedient for us to present a full statement of all that we hear and believe.

"Some things we may properly say prior to the full investigation of the alleged atrocities which we trust will be made by the representatives both of our Government and of the European powers. In the Sassoun region, south of the Moush Plain, there are, or recently were, many villages inhabited by Armenians. These people were systematically robbed of their flocks by Kurds, and in the latter part of the Summer the Armenians pursued the robbers in the endeavor to recover their property. In the fight which ensued a dozen of these Kurds were killed, among whom were some enrolled as Turkish soldiers.

"When information was given that the Armenians had killed some of the Sultan's troops the charge of rebellion was made and orders were sent to put down the insurrection. The result was that these lawless and uncontrolled soldiers made indiscriminate slaughter of the people who had sought to defend their property. In the horrible massacre which followed thousands were slain, some state 6,000, others 10,000. The details of this wretched affair are not obtainable even by those near the scene. They never will be obtained unless foreign Governments insist upon a thorough investigation, conducted by foreigners. The people are in terror and dare not state the truth unless under protection.

"A document has been prepared near the scene of the carnage, purporting to give the judgment of the people that the thousand slain in Talvereag met their just deserts, and expressing regret that it has been thought best to send Consuls to investigate, since there was no need for their coming. The value of such a document will be understood when the methods for securing signatures are known. But such investigation should be made vigorously either to relieve the Government from unjust charges, if the statements are incorrect, or, if they should be proved, to bring about the condign punishment of the guilty parties. Though our missionaries in Eastern Turkey are often upon the Moush Plain, where there are many out stations, in which evangelical work is conducted by them, yet their work has not extended into this Sassoun district, and hence they have no direct reports from the scene of the massacre.

"Papers from Constantinople, printed in that city and entirely under the control of the Turkish censors of the press, announce that the Sultan has sent one of his imperial guards to the City of Erzengan, in Eastern Turkey, to carry a decoration to Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, which is situated there. Zeki Pasha is the military commander who led the troops against the defenseless villagers of the Sassoun region at the time of the massacre. Another envoy carries also four banners from the Sultan to the four leading Koordish chiefs who were associated with the military commander in the reported massacre and who probably were the instigators of it. After the Sultan has thus approved of the action of his troops and of the Koords, it will be impossible for any commission appointed by the Turkish Government to investigate the outrage and bring in any report that reflects upon the action of either the Koords or the army. By this act the Sultan seems to assume all the responsibility of what has been done.

"These stories of wrong and oppression have aroused the civilized world. We are glad to learn that our Government has directed one of its Consuls to make an independent investigation of all matters connected with the reported massacres. But our Government does not stand in the same relation to Turkey as do the European powers, that, under the treaty of Berlin, secured the right of seeing that good government was maintained throughout the Turkish Empire. The right thus guaranteed ought now to be exercised, and the first step should be a most thorough investigation as to the condition of affairs throughout Armenia. We cannot doubt that the European powers will attend to their duty. The Winter is not a favorable time for visiting Eastern Turkey, where the snows are often from eight to twelve feet deep. Time and patience will be required."

Erzengan, which is referred to in this statement, is a city ninety-six miles southwest of Erzroom. Situated on the Euphrates, in the midst of the mountains, it is noted for the energy of its people, both Turks and Armenians. An unofficial report of the American Board is worked from Erzroom.

GREAT BRITAIN HELD TO ACCOUNT

Resolutions to be Passed at To-day's Mass Meeting in London.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lord Rosebery has asked F. S. Stevenson, M. P., as Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, that a deputation be appointed at the mass meeting to be held here to-morrow to submit to Lord Kimberley of the Foreign Office the resolutions there adopted.

The first resolution will record the indignation caused by the Porte's continued violation of the principles of humanity, and will express regret that Article LXI. of the Berlin treaty is allowed, owing to the indifference of the signatory powers, to remain so long inoperative. The British Government will be called upon to take the initiative in insisting on the immediate introduction of definite reforms in Armenia, in accordance with the pledge given at Berlin by Turkey. The second resolution says:

"While approving the International Consular Commission, we believe that the mere punishing of a few offenders will not change the situation. What is really required is concerted and vigorous action by the powers."

In the third resolution the meeting will raise a protest against the continued refusal of the Foreign Office since 1880 to publish the Consular reports relating to Armenia, and will call for early information concerning Armenians, who, either untried or after mere mock trials, have been imprisoned and maltreated.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Commoners C. E. Schwann, Sir J. W. Pease, F. A. Channing, and E. J. Morton and Editor Clayden of The Daily News.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, has induced France and Russia to join England in her humanitarian campaign in the teeth of German opposition.

DIED IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

AGED DANIEL RYAN STRICKEN BY APOPLEXY AT MASS.

It Was Thought He Had Fainted and There Was No Commotion or Interruption of the Service.

While Archbishop Corrigan was celebrating mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, aged Daniel Ryan died suddenly of apoplexy.

There were 3,000 persons in the cathedral at the time, but owing to the position of Mr. Ryan's pew, in the south transept, but few of them knew of his death.

From the beginning of the mass the aged man had paid careful attention to the Archbishop. Several times during the exercises he leaned forward in his pew as though to see and hear better. To those about him he seemed in his usual health.

The mass was half completed when Mr. Ryan was stricken. Those seated near him saw his head incline backward and rest on the back of the pew. They thought he had only fainted.

Without causing any commotion, several friends and ushers hastily carried him into the sacristy. Then they summoned Dr. R. G. White, whose office is in Madison Avenue, opposite the Archbishop's house. Dr. White pronounced Mr. Ryan dead. The cause of death he gave as apoplexy, and he said death had come to him instantly while sitting in his pew.

Mr. Ryan was a tobacco dealer and lived at 130 East Fifty-first Street. He was seventy-five years old, and had made a fortune selling tobacco from a wagon to the small retail trade. He leaves a son and daughter.

The son said yesterday that his father left home at 7 o'clock to go to mass. He was then in good health, and went to the church unaccompanied.

He did not eat anything before starting for the cathedral.

Father Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, said he thought but few of the worshippers in the church knew of the death. There was no interruption of the service.

"He was a devout man," said Father Lavelle, "and had lived in this neighborhood for forty years."

Prisons Dominated by Politicians.

"Our prisons are dominated by politicians, to the detriment of their inmates and of society," said W. M. F. Round, Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association, speaking on "Christianity and the Criminal," at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night. "They are huge boarding houses for the benefit of politicians."

Eighty per cent. of inmates of Elmira Reformatory, he said, reformed. Other prisons could only show 18 per cent.

Greek Counterfeiters Caught.

The Secret Service officers raided the premises at 43 Oliver Street last night and arrested two Greeks named James and Lewis Laconedicis as counterfeiters.

The officers found the whole paraphernalia necessary for the making of spurious coin. The men were locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

DIED.

CADY.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at her residence, Ellen Day, widow of the late Franklin A. Cady, M. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALLANAN.—At Camden, S. C., on Friday, Dec. 14, Lawrence J., the oldest surviving son of Lawrence J. and Ellen Agnes Callanan, aged 24 years and 1 day.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 68 West 11th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:45, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvery Cemetery.

COOKE.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 61 West 9th St., Eugenia Howard Cooke, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral private. Interment at the New-York Marble Cemetery.

DELAFIELD.—At Washington, D. C., Friday evening, Dec. 14, 1894, Harriet Baldwin Delafield, widow of Major Gen. Richard Delafield, United States Army, and daughter of the late Gen. Elijah M. Covington of Bowling Green, Ky.

Funeral services at Trinity Church on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.

FULLER.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Thursday evening, Dec. 13, Jane A., widow of the late James M. Fuller.

Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, Monday, Dec. 17, at 12:15 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Carriages will meet the train leaving 42d St., New-York, at 11:03. Returning train leaves Mamaroneck at 2:04.

HALL.—Dec. 15, 1894, entered into rest, from the family home, Ashfield, Mass., William Montague Hall, in the 38th year of his age.

HAVEMEYER.—On Friday, Dec. 14, Sarah Agnes Havemeyer, widow of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services Monday, Dec. 17, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 335 West 14th St. Please omit flowers.

HIGBEE.—On Sunday, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, O. Egerton Schmidt, Angelina Lloyd, widow of Joseph M. Higbee and daughter of the late John Nelson Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck, in her 70th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANDRINE.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, Dec. 14, 1894, Elizabeth, widow of the late William B. Landrine.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEEKER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 15, suddenly, S. Julia, daughter of the late David M. and Julia A. Meeker.

Relatives and friends are inv

LESS BRUTAL FOOTBALL

Ex-Capt. Hinkey's Suggestions to Limit Roughness.

PLAYERS MUST RESTRAIN TEMPERS

The Rule to Prevent Piling On Ought to be More Rigidly Observed — Capt. Williams's Views.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—Frank A. Hinkey, who has just retired from the Captaincy of the Yale football eleven, and has been succeeded by S. B. Thorne, '96, informally discussed football with a representative of The New-York Times. He was asked to give his suggestions on how to make football less rough, and how to improve the game; also, whether or not this year's rules made the game any less brutal or dangerous.

Mr. Hinkey said that he wasn't quite prepared to definitely talk on these aspects of the game without looking into the football rules a little more, and just at present he hadn't the time to do this, because of the semi-annual examinations at the university. However, in a general way he made the following observations:

Now, about making football less rough. The way I look at it, the game, as has been said a good many times, is naturally a rough, hard one. You can't make anything else out of it than a rough game. There is, or should be, a limit to the roughness, but what that limit is it is hard to decide.

One way to get rid of the unnecessary roughness and foul tactics, and, I think, the main way and the best way, and probably the only way, that would eliminate it is that in coaching teams the players shall be taught, and it should be insisted upon, that all their efforts should be directed to legitimate football, and that they should restrain their tempers. By this I don't mean to be understood to say that it necessarily follows that a man indulges in roughness. But the man should restrain himself and should be made to restrain himself from attempting anything of the sort. I think it all depends to a great extent—in fact, it mostly depends—on the individual player himself, despite the coaching and everything else.

Then, again, there are a few points as regards the rules that might be changed a little, or at least insisted upon stronger than they are, which will help to eliminate the disagreeable features of the game. I have not looked the rules through enough to take up all these points. One of them is in relation to piling on a man when thrown. The rule requires that when a man is tackled and thrown upon the ground the referee shall blow his whistle, and after that any piling on by other men is penalized by fifteen yards. The object of this rule, as I have understood it, is to prevent any unnecessary piling on, and the piling on with the deliberate intention to injure a man.

"This rule has worked pretty well this year, in a way, I think, because it has prevented a good deal of this piling on when the man is thrown. But it ought to be insisted upon even more strongly than it has been during the last year. I don't think the rule needs changing in itself, but the umpire and the referee should be made to enforce it more strongly.

"Then there is one feature of the game which is disagreeable to the spectators, and has the appearance of roughness in it, that is, the interfering with the centre while snapping the ball. The rule this year says that the centre shall have a full possession of the ball, and interference with the ball by his opponent shall be penalized." I think the rule ought to be made to read "Interference with the centre's snapping the ball, or while putting it in play, by any of the opposing team." Such a change would take in any person on the opposing team.

"With regard to the fair catch. The rule this year requires that a man to make a fair catch must raise his hand and mark the spot with his heel while catching the ball, and the side making the fair catch must take a free kick from the place where the fair catch is made. This puts them—that is, the side making the fair catch—at a disadvantage, because their rushers cannot get down under the ball, except a short high kick be made. Because of this disadvantage in making a fair catch, the Captains this year have insisted that no fair catches be made, and this allows the catcher to be thrown after catching the ball. If, instead of compelling a side to make a fair catch, they be allowed to have the ball down on the spot, and then are compelled to kick, the disadvantage of making a fair catch would be gotten rid of, as the rushers could then get down under a long punt.

"With regard to whether this year's rules made the game any less brutal or dangerous, in the first place, I consider that all the brutal play, or the getting rid of it, depends on the individuals themselves. Rules cannot wholly eliminate it. That rule I spoke of regarding the referee and umpire blowing their whistles when a man is thrown, ought to take out a great deal of the danger in the game. The partial ruling out of momentum mass plays has gotten rid of a great deal of extra work which is not necessary to do in play.

"That rule about the fair catch has worked almost to the contrary to what was expected of it."

ENFORCE THE PRESENT RULES.

Officials Ought to Have More Backbone in Disqualifying, Says Capt. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Carl S. Williams, the newly-elected Captain of the University of Pennsylvania eleven, is one of the active football men who do not favor any radical changes in the rules of the game. Speaking of the proposed alterations to a New-York Times correspondent, he said:

"Football needs strict enforcement rather than any great changes of its rules to reduce roughness and risk of accident to a minimum. Football is and always will be anything else but a gentle pastime, and I am afraid that in the present discussion that fact is being overlooked. Why, to apply only a small portion of the proposed alterations will have much the same effect as abolishing the game of football altogether. There will be something else called football in its place, but it will hardly have the features which make the present sport so fascinating to its devotees and so popular generally.

"It must be acknowledged, though, that some reforms are necessary. I am one of those who think those reforms can be successfully made without any radical changes in the rules. The addition of an extra official has many advantages, as well as the enlargement of the powers of the present ones, to include instant disqualification for rough play. The present rules are strict enough on that point, but in a big game it has been my experience that most officials have not the backbone to disqualify unless the offense is very flagrant or often repeated. If they do, the college whose man is laid off almost invariably refuses ever again to have him as an official in any future game. This is a very difficult point to arrange satisfactorily.

"In small games the men on the big teams are allowed to play off-side, bold in interference, use the elbow and the knee if they wish, and do just about as they please. That makes later violations one very easy.

"Whether anything else is done or not, it would certainly be an admirable plan to rewrite the rules entirely, with the idea of making but one construction from their wording possible. The number of times this Fall officials were compelled to pull out their rule books on the field and go into consultation upon some point which appeared under an unfamiliar guise was entirely too many. The rules should be in such shape that any one at all familiar with the game should be able after one or two careful readings to feel confident that he had grasped the entire subject matter.

"Then, too, such a set of rules would make matters easier for the coaches and players. After the invention of a new play a frequent question is, 'Will the referee regard the rule which we think allows this play in just the same light as we do?' This frequent doubt as to how an official will interpret some rule allowing of possibly more than one construction causes many a clever play to be modified a great deal or given up altogether.

"When it comes right down to the question of how to do away with the faults of football as at present played, the best scheme, to my mind, is one embracing, first, more powers to officials, with the possible addition of a second umpire; second, the elimination of the so-called 'momentum' plays; third, the rewriting of the present rules in their entirety, so that the possibilities of misconstruction shall be reduced to a minimum, and the building up of a strong sentiment among players and officials against any dirty playing.

"If comparisons between the list of injured this year and last on the Pennsylvania team is any criterion, the new rules did reduce the risk of accident. We took our entire eleven men through three big games."

DID NOT "KNEE" WRIGHTINGTON

Investigation of Charges Against ex-Capt. Hinkey in Springfield Game.

Immediately upon the close of the football season the Yale Football Association, in view of the charges made against Capt. Hinkey of the Yale eleven, requested the following gentlemen to investigate the charges: Prof. E. L. Richards, Mr. Walter Camp, Mr. Henry E. Howland, Mr. George A. Adee, Mr. Howard Knapp, Mr. Eugene L. Richards, Jr., and others.

These gentlemen have found that all of the charges of roughness in the Springfield game have centred in the alleged willful injury of Wrightington by Capt. Hinkey. They therefore requested all of the officials to give their testimony as to the occurrence, which is here submitted. It should be added that these officials were unanimously chosen by both teams as men of recognized experience, capacity, and fairness in football matters. This they have voluntarily and officially given, and, as they were upon the ground and nearer to the alleged play and in more advantageous proximity to the play than any other observer, their testimony should have more value than that of any one else.

The committee examined Capt. Hinkey, who, although averse to carrying discussions into the public press, nevertheless, on account of the gravity of the many unfounded charges made against him, states, once for all and most positively, that he did not "knee" or otherwise maltreat Wrightington in the Springfield game, and that he has never been guilty of unfair roughness in any of the games in which he has taken part. Furthermore, his statement is corroborated by the fact that, although he has played for seven years at Andover and at Yale, and hence under various umpires and referees, no official has ever found it necessary to adjudge him guilty of, or disqualify him for, unfair play.

The statement of Mr. Beard which accompanies this testimony gives the details of the play and accords with the independent statements of the officials, which have been made without consultation with each other and voluntarily. These statements are in the possession of Prof. E. L. Richards and are as follows:

Referee Bovaird wrote:

I inclose a clipping from an article in a newspaper entitled "Needed Football Reform." In it it is stated that I saw Hinkey "knee" Wrightington. I wish to say that I not only did not see this, but, as I saw the play, (and I was within a few yards of the men at the time,) Wrightington was thrown perfectly fairly, so that his injury was the result of accident and not of malevolence on the part of any member of the Yale team.

So much has been made of this particular occurrence that I feel that this statement is due as a matter of justice, and I hope that in the same spirit you will make it just as public as the paragraph which has called it forth. I remain, yours very truly, DAVID BOVAIRD.

The statement of the umpire is:

Dec. 13, 1894.

Prof. E. L. Richards:

Dear Sir: In regard to the responsibility of the injury to Wrightington in the Harvard-Yale game, would say that the injury was a pure accident, which might have happened at any time, and it is impossible to place any responsibility.

The statement that the injury was caused by the vicious playing of Capt. Hinkey, with the intent to maim, is not borne out by the facts. The attack upon Capt. Hinkey I consider to be unjust and apparently emanates from prejudiced persons. Yours respectfully, ALEXANDER MOFFAT.

Linesman George D. Pratt said:

Dec. 11, 1894.

To Henry W. Beecher:

I saw no unnecessary roughness in the Springfield game, and I have not taken the least stock in the paper accounts about Hinkey. He was no rougher than any of the other men from my point of view, and I was quite near. He plays a good hard game, but he never impressed me as a fellow who played with the intention of disabling a man, and I don't believe he does. There is very little to be said, for I have said all I can. I did not see him jump on the Harvard player, Wrightington, and don't believe he did.

GEORGE D. PRATT.

Statement of the assistant linesman:

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 15, 1894.

Mr. Eugene L. Richards, 54 William Street, New-York:

I did not see Hinkey "knee" Wrightington at Springfield, and during four years in which I have seen him play I have never observed anything which would warrant me in believing the accusations made against him. Charges similar to these have been preferred in regard to other games, several of which I know to be false. Considering all these things, I cannot believe Wrightington's injury other than accidental.

IRVIN McDOWELL GARFIELD.

Statement of Anson M. Beard, left tackle of the Yale eleven:

Dec. 10, 1894.

The play in which Wrightington was injured occurred about ten yards from Harvard's goal, nearly in front of the goal posts. Thorne had punted from about Harvard's forty-five-yard line. Wrightington caught the ball on the fly and started to run toward the Harvard side of the field. He was running diagonally across the field and I was running straight down the field in the direction of Harvard's goal line. He had run about ten yards when I tackled him, both of us being on a dead run. I made a diving tackle, jumping and tackling him about the knees. He fell on his side, falling toward Harvard's goal.

It was a hard tackle, Wrightington striking the ground heavily. Before I made the tackle I heard Hinkey some distance behind me, shouting to me to tackle him, (Wrightington.) Wrightington got up almost immediately, working his shoulder. I had heard the umpire's whistle for Harvard's off-side play, and when I looked back I saw Hinkey for the first time during that play, fully ten yards back toward our own goal, running toward the umpire, who had blown his whistle near the centre of the field.

Hinkey was claiming a penalty for violation of the rules by Harvard, which the umpire allowed, while Wrightington was being helped off the field by the Harvard players.

ANSON M. BEARD.

New-Jerseys, 2; Cosmopolitans, 1.

N. J. A. C.		Cosmopolitans.
Jones	Goal	Knight
Wright	Full backs	Murray
Griesheimer		Hamilton
Fitzpatrick	Half backs	McDermott
Winters		Bowers
Gordon		McKay
Burns	Forwards	McFarland
Etherington		Brown
Jeffs		White
Reilly		Cooper
Spafen		Rogers

The first appearance of the New-Jersey Athletic Club Association Football Team was attended with success. Saturday the Cosmopolitans of New-York were defeated by 2 goals to 1. Winters and Fitzpatrick of the New-Jersey Athletic Club acquitted themselves brilliantly, and, but for the good defense of the Cosmopolitan backs and goalkeepers and the erratic shooting of the New-Jersey Athletic Club's forwards, the score against the New-York team would have been much larger.

Trophies for Football Players.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Five hundred of the students and alumni of the University of Pennsylvania last night gave a reception to the University football team, the unbeaten eleven of 1894. College Hall was the scene of the festivities, and the "rah, rah, rah," of the enthusiasts was heard for blocks beyond the campus. Addresses were delivered by Provost Harrison, who presided; Dr. J. William White, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, George S. Fullerton, Dean of the University; District Attorney George S. Graham, and John C. Bell, Chairman of the Football Committee of the Pennsylvania Athletic Association. Handsome trophies were presented to each member of the team by the Athletic Association, and the students and alumni gave Coach Woodruff a magnificent gold watch. The celebration ended with a banquet in Library Hall.

PRINCETON'S GYMNASTIC TEAM.

Will Be a Strong One This Season—Exhibitions to be Given.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—With the changing season and attendant cold weather athletes at Princeton are driven within doors, and the pulley weights, dumb-bells, clubs, bars, and rings of the gymnasium supplant for a time the football, tennis, racquet, and baseball. Princeton's gymnastic equipment is by no means what it should be when compared with her excellent facilities in other branches of athletic sports, but Mr. George Goldie, Director of the Bonner Gymnasium, is making the best of the situation, and, by dint of perseverence in daily practice, is enabled to turn out a gymnastic team each Winter of which the students are justly proud, and which they believe will compare favorably with teams representing the colleges more highly favored in the matter of gymnastic equipment.

The fact that competitive meetings will probably be held with both Yale and Harvard the present season has given rise to more than unusual interest in this line of work, and a large number of candidates are practicing daily under the instruction of Capt. W. H. McColl and Director Goldie. Public exhibitions will also be given in various neighboring cities during the Winter. Manager Leonard reports that he has arrangements under way for an exhibition in New-York, under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club, to be held some time in January, and arrangements are being negotiated with the athletic club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia. It is the intention also to send representatives of the Princeton team to the American Athletic Union championship meeting of gymnasts, to be held in the early Spring.

Director Goldie has introduced several new features, and his policy will be to specialize the work this year, retaining on the team only the star gymnasts. Considerable team work is included in the programme, however, an especial feature being the pyramid building.

The final make-up of the team has not yet been decided upon. A dozen men are to be chosen and these will come from not more than twenty-five men who are now prominent candidates. Among those most likely to make the team, in addition to W. H. McColl, '95, Captain, are Charles Kellerman, '95; Charles E. Hendrickson, '95; Arthur L. Wheeler, '95; Charles Browne, '96; Edward B. Turner, '96; George G. Blackmore, '96; Fred M. Paul, '96; Nelson Poe, '97; Thomas Browne, '97, and Ralph Derr, '97. Emmons, '97; Bannard, '98; Garner, '98; Von Beymer, '98, and Schroeder, '98, are also working hard, and at least one or two of them will be chosen.

The University Harriers have completed their organization, Henry A. McNulty, '95, having been elected Captain and Thomas Leggate, '95, Secretary and Treasurer. Two cross-country runs are held each week, when the weather permits. On Wednesdays practice runs take place; on Saturdays prize runs, gold medals being given the winners in the latter. A large number of men participate in these runs. On Thursday last a handicap run was held, which called out something over forty entries. The trail lay along the Raritan Canal to Kingston and back to the Cannon by way of the New-York and Philadelphia turnpike, a distance of seven and a half miles. Binder, '96, scratch, came in first in excellent form, doing the distance in the good time of 46:30. Park, '96, with 5 minutes handicap, finished second. These runs will be continued after the holidays.

Capt. Brooks of the baseball team expects to begin practice in the cage immediately after the Christmas holidays. A large number of candidates will be on hand, and infield practice will be given the men regularly each afternoon until the weather permits out-of-door work. A coach has not yet been decided upon, but the services of some prominent professional pitcher will be secured for about six weeks during February and March. The team which will represent Princeton the coming Spring will be made up of old players largely, as "Phil" King and "Chip" Mackenzie are the only members of last year's team not in college this year. This leaves Trenchard and Williams behind the bat, Bradley, Altman, and Hitzrot for the box, Otto for first base, Capt. Brooks for short stop, Gunster for third base, and Payne and Ward for the field. With so many veterans and a fair number of promising men for the vacant positions, it is believed that Princeton can this year place a strong team in the field.

KNABE PIANOS.

Holiday Exhibition of New Artistic Styles, combining Highest Development in Musical and Decorative Art.

148 Fifth Avenue.

DISCUSSING ATHLETIC MATTERS.

Yale's Faculty Take Up the Subject—Capt. Armstrong's Crew Plans.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—The conservative element in the Yale Faculty have taken an action which, similar to that begun at Cornell and recommended by President Eliot of Harvard, shows a strong current of sentiment on athletic matters. At the last Faculty meeting a professor introduced a motion that hereafter all Yale athletic contests be limited to this city. This would virtually destroy intercollegiate contests, and the discussion on the motion was very brisk. It occupied nearly all the meeting, and at its close was tabled.

The matter will almost surely come up again, but there seems little danger of its passing. Reform is likely to come in the matter of certain abuses incident to the great intercollegiate contests, but Yale will probably be allowed to play games in Cambridge as well as this city and probably Springfield. Many professors are, however, opposed to playing the great contests here on the ground that an undesirable rabble is brought into the town, and are inclined to favor Springfield as the place for the games. Nothing definite is known as to the final disposition of the great question. The motion at the Faculty meeting was introduced largely to invite discussion on the matter, but Yale Faculty action is inevitable soon.

Capt. Armstrong of the Yale crew has notified the candidates for positions in the boat that they will not be asked to begin training for the annual race with Harvard before the begining of January, at the opening of the new term. He has outlined his plan of work for the applicants.

The past week he has formed a picked crew a couple of times, and short rows have been taken on the harbor in order to test a new shell which was ordered last Spring, but was not needed. It has been stored in the boathouse and will be utilized next Spring.

Of the last year's champion crew six are now back in college—Capt. Armstrong, Treadway, Holcomb, Beard, Dater, and Cross—Capt. Johnson and Rogers alone graduating last June. Rogers has returned to Yale for a special course, but there is no likelihood of his rowing.

The freshman oarsmen will begin work unusually early this year, and are making the class tank ready for occupancy at the beginning of the Winter term in January.

Capt. Armstrong of the 'Varsity has rowed only one year in the 'Varsity boat, but is an accurate oarsman. He is the half back who has played for two years on the football eleven.

HARVARD'S BASEBALL PROSPECTS

A Good Nine with Plenty of Last Year's Players.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec 16.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew is taking things easy now, and will not get down to hard work until after the Christmas holidays. Practice is confined to three days in the week, but out-door runs are taken every day except on Wednesdays. The second squad is rowing in two sections under Capt. Fennessy, but so far contains few promising oarsmen.

The senior, junior, and sophomore crews are rowing every day, but the greatest interest in the class crews is, of course, centred in the freshman crew, which is now rowing in the following order: Stroke, Goodrich; No. 7, Perkins; No. 6, Barnes; No. 5, Aldrich; No. 4, Gillespie; No. 3, Read; No. 2, Riggs; bow, McBurney. The second eight is also rowing, but in rather poor form. Mr. Legate is coaching, as usual. The first eight is using sliding seats, but the second crew uses stationary ones.

The baseball outlook for Harvard is unusually good. With the exception of Corbett and Hopgood, all the men who met Yale last Spring are back and ready for work. Wiggin and Cook are ineligible on account of having already played for four years. After the Christmas recess the men will begin practice in the cage in the Cary Building, and the batteries will have the advantage of professional coaching.

Capt. Whittemore has the pick of a number of excellent new men, among them being Bacon and Burgess of Phillips, Andover, Haskell of Exeter, and McVey, Rogers, Huidekoper, and Hoyt of Hopkinson. These men have already responded to the call. Among other men expected after Christmas are Edmunds and Rand of the Boston Latin School and Beacon of Newton.

The intercollegiate hockey team which is to visit Canada this Winter will be made up as follows: Malcolm Chace of Yale, Captain; R. D. Wrenn of Harvard, Fred Hovey, formerly of Harvard; W. A. Larned of Cornell, W. Jones, and another man from Beacon. Two games will be played in Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal during New Year's week. The games will be played under Canadian rules, the chief difference over American rules being in the form of the ball and in the broader sticks which are used.

The Harvard men who took part in the indoor meeting of the Worcester Athletic Club at Worcester on Thursday were F. H. Bigelow, '98, in the potato race forty-yard dash; W. W. Hoyt, '98, in the pole vault; G. L. Sawyer, '98, half-mile run, and E. H. Clark, 96, running high jump.

The candidates for a lacross team are practicing every day in the cage in the Cary Building, and there is prospect of a strong representative team from Harvard in case the trip through Canada is arranged. Grounds for the express purpose of lacrosse playing will soon be laid out on the Soldiers' Field.

Athletics at Columbia.

At the meeting held last week the Board of Directors of the Columbia College Union elected the following officers: President—William T. Lawson, '82; Treasurer—James R. Seleegman, '78; Secretary—Frederic H. Sill, '95. According to the new code of by-laws which was adopted for evening and track athletics, a standing committee was elected for both these branches, composed of one graduate and two undergraduates. Guy Richards, '87; Frederic H. Sih, '95, and J. H. Prentice, '97, compose the Committee on Rowing. This committee, like that at Harvard and Yale, will have complete management of the 'Varsity and freshman crews. The Committee on Track Athletics is composed of William Mannis, '82; F. L. Pell, '95, and H. G. Cheetam, '96. A committee composed of Mannis, '82, and Seleegman was appointed to look after general finances, and another, consisting of Mannis, '82, and Meikleham, '86, to draw up a code of by-laws of general athletics. F. L. Pell, F. H. Sill, and Mr. Stone, the trainer, will have entire charge of the gymnasium.

In all probability Stark and Peece will represent Columbia in the coming intercollegiate chess tournament, to be held at the Harvard School during Christmas recess. Both are new men, and stand excellent chances in the tourney. The representatives of other colleges in the tourney are: Yale—A. E. Skinner, '95; Arthur Bumstead, '95. Princeton—Seymour, '98, and Belden. Harvard—Y. M. Ballou, L. S., and W. L. Van Kleeck, '95.

The proceeds of the burlesque which will be given this evening by the sophomore class will be devoted to defraying expenses incurred by them in putting a freshman crew on the water.

City College Cyclers.

Notwithstanding the loss which the College of the City of New-York sustained when Goodman, '96, who won the intercollegiate bicycle championship last year, left college, there are remaining two men in college, namely, Ehrich, '97, and Ottman, '98, who ought to push their ex-college mate very hard at the meet next June. Both students are of the same build as Goodman, very slim and light in weight, but their ability on the wheel has been repeatedly demonstrated in meets in and about the city. Last year Ottman started in the final, but was thrown by Sims of Swarthmore. Goodman first made a short stay at the New-York University, and then decided to enter Princeton.

Ex-Capt. Oppenheimer has consented to coach the lacrosse candidates, who number forty in all. Three men, Strobee, Smith, and Lyons, who are old players, will form the nucleus of the team. Interest in lacrosse has declined considerably. Still, the manager of the team hopes to arrange a number of games this Winter and early Spring, both outdoors and in the various armories. There are two squads of candidates, one practicing on the upper meadows in Central Park and the other at Crotona Park, the latter being composed of the best men. A hard practice game in the middle of the week serves to keep up a healthy spirit of rivalry. Tombo, '95, has proved himself a very able Captain thus far, and under the guidance of Coach Oppenheimer he should make the team a success.

The members composing the intercollegiate track athletic team have commenced training in the gymnasium of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, in East Forty-second Street.

Athletic System at West Point.

WEST POINT, Dec. 16.—The report of the Board of Visitors in regard to athletics has given great satisfaction here. For the past few years giant strides have been made in perfecting a complete and thorough system of athletic training at the Military Academy. Prof. Kochler, who has charge of the gymnasium, is a very competent instructor, and labors hard to give the fourth class a complete course in all branches of athletics. The officers also take a lively interest in sports and games.

The Superintendent favors a complete course of athletic training. The attendance of the upper classes at gymnasium practice is not compulsory. Only fourth classmen are bound to attend. They are taught sword and bayonet exercises, besides receiving their first lessons in horseback riding and a general athletic instruction. Every cadet undergoes a rigid physical inspection when he first begins practice. Measurements are taken, and any weakness of the body receives special attention, the exercises being adapted to that special requirement. At certain periods, the men are examined and a record made of any visible improvement.

There is hardly a doubt but that the rules of the academy will be so amended as to give all the classes certain hours for gymnasium instruction.

Staten Island Athletic Cricketers.

The Staten Island Athletic Club had a highly successful dinner and smoking concert at the old clubhouse, at West New-Brighton, on Saturday night. The cricketers were well represented. The annual report shows that they played during the year twenty-two matches with the best clubs in this vicinity. They won fourteen, lost only four, and drew the remainder.

Their victories were over Brooklyn, Morris Heights, Harlem, and Kings County twice each, and Staten Island Cricket Club, Bloomingdale, Boston Zingari, Brooklyn Wanderers, Majestic, and Somerset.

Capt. S. A. Noon, who played in only five innings, obtained the best batting average, with 35.25 to his credit, but W. M. Massey really had the best showing, with 19.63 for twenty-three innings. P. W. T. Stiles came next with 17.57 for seventeen innings, and was followed by J. T. Morgan (12.80) and Mattock (11.90.) The latter did by far the best bowling, and secured in all 97 wickets for 6.38. E. Snelgrove came next with 48 wickets for 9.3, while R. J. Danby and E. W. Congdon also did good work.

The cricket department of the club expects to obtain control of the ground for next season, engage a professional coach, and continue their good work. They received promises of support from several quarters. The tennis men also expect to have the use of the tennis courts, and the aquatic department will keep the clubhouse, which will be made the headquarters of the club.

Intercollegiate Chess Tourney.

The intercollegiate chess tournament will begin Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue. The contestants will be Yale—Arthur Bumstead and A. E. Skinner; Princeton—W. V. Belden and Edmund B. Seymour; Harvard—S. M. Ballou and Walter Van Kleeck; Columbia—J. Binion and A. M. Price. Schedule of games is as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 26: Table—1, Binion, C., vs. Ballou, H.; 2, Bumstead, Y., vs. Belden, P.; 3, Price, C., vs. Seymour, P.; 4, Skinner, Y., vs. Van Kleeck, H.

Thursday, Dec. 27: Table—1, Binion, C., vs. Bumstead, Y.; 2, Belden, P., vs. Ballou, H; 3, Price, C., vs Van Kleeck, H.; 4, Skinner, Y., vs. Seymour, P.

Friday, Dec. 28: Table—1, Binion, C., vs. Belden, P.; 2, Bumstead, Y., vs. Ballou, H; 3, Price, C., vs. Skinner, Y.; 4, Seymour, P., vs. Van Kleeck, H.

Saturday, Dec. 29: Table—1, Van Kleeck, H., vs. Binion, C.; 2, Ballou, H., vs. Price, C.; 3, Seymour, P. vs. Bumstead, Y.; 4, Belden, P., vs. Skinner, Y.

Monday, Dec. 31: Table—1, Skinner, Y., vs. Binion, C.; 2, Ballou, H., vs. Seymour, P.; 3, Bumstead, Y., vs. Price, C.; 4, Van Kleeck, H., vs. Belden, P.

Tuesday, Jan. 1: Table—1, Seymour, P., vs. Binion, C.; 2, Ballou, H., vs. Skinner, Y.; 3, Van Kleeck, H. vs. Bumstead, Y.; 4, Belden, P., vs. Price, C.

The first-named player has first move. Games begin at 3 P. M., and if not finished by 11 P. M. will then be adjudicated by Mr. Samuel Loyd, referee, author of "Chess Problems." Recess from 6:30 to 8 P. M. The admission will be 50 cents.

Lively Election Expected.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—To-morrow night there is likely to be a lively session when the annual meeting of the Roseville Athletic Association is called to order and the election of officers for the ensuing year takes place. For some time there has been contention between the young men of the club and their older fellow-members, and at the meeting to-morrow night this smoldering contention is likely to break out into a struggle for supremacy. The Nominating Committee of the club has presented a ticket which does not altogether find favor with the younger members, and they have made independent nominations and have carried on an energetic campaign which they are confident will win a victory for them. In the Presidency contest Edward McCorburgh, formerly of Stoutenburgh & Co., will have no opposition. For the Vice Presidency the regular nominee is J. Bowman Thompson, and the opposition candidate Frank S. Hampton, while in the election of Directors the young men will support W. B. Gregory and William Taylor against E. V. B. Dodd and Lathrop Anderson, the regular nominees. Last night the young men appeared to be ahead, and it was confidently stated by several members that the opposition candidates would be elected by a big majority.

Southern Trip for the Brooklyns.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club will make a Southern trip next Spring, but just where the team will remain longest will not be determined until the circuit of the new Southern League is announced. Manager Foutz will arrange all the details of the tour. Up to date eight players have signed contracts for the coming season. They are William Kennedy and C. C. Lucid, pitchers; Frank A. Burrell, catcher; George La Chance, first base and catcher; Joseph Mulvey, third base; Henry F. Hines, George Q. Shock, and John Anderson, fielders. Efforts are being made to sign Catcher Grim, late of the Louisvilles, and it is expected that he will accept the club's terms.

A GREAT DAY FOR DRIVING.

Some of the Speedy Trotters Out on the Road.

Yesterday was the first pleasant Sunday on the road in several weeks, and riders and drivers made the most of it. The Park and Seventh Avenue were crowded from morning until nightfall. The crisp air seemed to have an exhilarating effect on both men and horses, for there was more fast driving, not to say straight-out horse racing, on the up-town avenues than has been seen before this season.

On Seventh Avenue above the Park the mounted police were more than once called upon to warn the owners of speedy trotters against going too fast on the crowded thoroughfare, and occasionally an officer had to put spurs to his horse and run down the racing enthusiasts before they could be induced to desist.

One of the earliest goers of the morning brigade was Frank Work, with his handsome black mares, Sea Girt, 2:18¼, and Mahala, 2:19¾, the former a daughter of the great little trotting sire, Wilton, 2:19¼, and the latter a full sister to the famous campaigner, Gillette, 2:11¼. Both mares were winners on the turf in 1892, and on the road they make one of the most striking pairs in New-York, going without the ungraceful overdraw checks and artificial appliances which so many trotters require. Mr. Work has never exhibited this team at the horse show, but with their rare breeding, their fast records, their almost perfect match, and their high-bred racing-like conformation and style, they would be a hard pair to beat in the show ring, as well as on the road.

Col. Lawrence Kip drove out to the flourishing Suburban Riding and Driving Club behind a strange bay trotting mare that was neither Mona nor My May nor Mambrino Belle nor Emoleta, his four famous horse-show winners in the roadster classes. Col. Kip has so many handsome pairs that he is about to sell the most noted team in his collection, the much-admired Mona and My May. These mares were the blue-ribbon pair at the National Horse Show of 1893, and they were beaten this year only by their stable companions, Emoleta and Mambrino Belle, and by the Hon. C. M. Reed's ten-thousand-dollar team, Clara G. and Eufin.

A. Newbold Morris was out behind his newly-purchased road mare, Lena Holly, 2:18¾, a strong-going, round-turned, handsome roan daughter of Director, 2:17, the horse that sired Directum, 2:05¼. Lena Holly was a big winner on the turf in the hands of John Splan last season, and she is a noble-looking trotter in the shafts of a one-man road wagon.

Frederick Deitz drove a sturdy-looking chestnut trotter to a runabout wagon with blue running gear. W. R. Janvier's trotter was a racy-looking chestnut filly from his stock farm near Ticonderoga. "Gabe" Case of McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park drove a pair of big majestic chestnut steppers to a runabout wagon. J. R. Keim, who owns the fast horse Cephas, 2:14¼, was out behind a big-gaited little bay mare that could speed at a 2:40 clip down the road. Alley Bonner sat behind a bloodlike, handsome bay trotter, that looked like his prize-winning stallion King Rene, Jr.

Thomas K. Egbert's pair were a brown and a bay. L. E. Levy drove his speedy little gray gelding Halvan, 2:22½, that has shown trials better than 2:20 at Fleetwood Park this season. Edward Clark had a spirited little bay mare that resembled his circuit winner, Nutshell, 2:25¼. William Johnson, one of the veterans of the road, was a reminder of the days of the "sealskin" brigade, with his gray hair, luxurious sealskin overcoat, and a trotter that was fast enough to be a ringer.

Rainsford Ingalls of the Studio drove his neat four-year-old filly Nerea to a brand-new Brewster wagon. Capt. C. H. McDonald was out with a tall, rakish-looking trotter that could make the wheels of a road wagon spin when started up at speed.

The number of horseback riders out yesterday was almost unprecedented this season, hundreds going from Durland's, Dickel's, and the other riding academies for a breeze through the Park and the roads above the Harlem River.

Lord Dunraven's Cable.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, was seen by a representative of the United Press this evening in regard to the dispatch sent him by H. Maitland Kersey, the representative of Lord Dunraven in this country. Commodore Smith said:

"The communication which I received from Mr. Kersey stated that he had received a cable from Lord Dunraven which cleared up all matters, and Mr. Kersey asked me to call a meeting of the America's Cup Committee on Monday, which I had done before receiving his dispatch. This seems an intimation to me that there must be something new and important to communicate to my committee."

CYCLERS ENJOY MILD WEATHER

Crowds of Wheelmen Take Spins on the City's Asphalt Streets.

Thousands of cyclists were out yesterday on the asphalted avenues and in the Park enjoying the delights of a run in the mild, sunshiny weather. An unusually large number of the gentler sex were noticed, particularly during the forenoon, when the sun shone brightest. The Boulevard was the most popular of the many level stretches frequented by the devotees of the wheel. From One Hundredth Street down to the Grand Circle there were riders everywhere.

Another section that was well patronized was Eighth Avenue, between the Circle and Twenty-third Street. When the state of the pavement in this avenue is taken into consideration, together with the accumulated refuse of several days, it is to be wondered at that so many ride through it. Nearly every block has one or more treacherous holes in the asphalt.

Madison Avenue was not much cleaner than Eighth Avenue, but the surface is much smoother, and many cyclists pedaled on it yesterday. The Park was alive with wheelmen all day long. They were seen in parties of half a dozen and more, in twos and threes, and singly. On Riverside Drive many were encountered during the forenoon.

The "Circle," so called, in Central Park, near West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was, as is usual on pleasant Sundays, thronged with riders, a number of the Riverside boys were there, including Capt. Weeks, C. B. Robinson, J. L. Miller, Teddy Goodman, and Bofinger.

Union County Roadsters' Spin.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 16.—The Union County Roadsters took advantage of the fine weather today to enjoy a spin on their wheels.

Capt. A. H. Chamberlain and thirty men were of the party. Starting from the clubhouse, on Main Street, they went to Springfield, and from there over the Irvington-Millburn course, thence to Newark and Elizabeth, and home. The distance covered was over thirty miles.

The Roadsters will take a large crowd of "rubbers" with them to-morrow night to help them in their games with the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Referring editorially to the decision of the railroads to charge for the transportation of cycles and baby carriages, the Michigan Cyclist says: "Our railroad friends are evidently more favorably disposed to the baby carriage than to the bicycle. They have decided to charge for both when carried in passenger trains after Jan. 1, for the reason, they say, that bicycles and baby cabs take up room in baggage cars that must be paid for. A Saratoga trunk takes up more room than either, and is carried free. The managers propose to collect for bicycles at the rate of 100 pounds excess baggage, and for baby jumpers at the rate of 50 pounds. As a matter of fact, a baby jumper takes up as much room as seven safety bicycles, and yet the 'bike' is taxed twice as much as the cab. But when cyclists pay for the transportation of their wheels they will be able to collect damages for injuries to the wheels by reckless baggage smashers, and there will be satisfaction in this. Still, the 'bike' is hot in it with the baby coupé.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen's first monthly entertainment at the clubhouse, 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, was a pronounced success. The parlors were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Following the entertainment there was a dance, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Shanks, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Shanks, Mrs. Smith, the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth, the Misses Lovejoy, Robert Smith, Mr. Lauterbach, James C. Scott, Miss D. M. Pearce, E. C. Eckerson, Miss M. Deackin, Mr. and Mrs. De Bell, Miss L. Nichols, J. Jay Villers, Jr., Miss L. Poey, and C. W. Trifkin.

—"Perhaps one of the greatest dangers of Winter riding," says Cycling, "is the changing from heavy to light clothing. The average cyclist goes to business clothed in a thick suit and a heavy overcoat; in the afternoon these are discarded for a light business suit, with often an extra vest by way of making up for the deficiency in the warmth of the clothing. As one cannot wear an overcoat as in driving, some precautionary measure is desirable to protect the body from chills, and in Winter what is really required is a thick rough-and-ready but decent-looking suit, so that the change from mufti is not so appreciably felt."

—The Century Road Club of America has just allowed the following records: G. D. Comstock, 25 miles, 1:14:21; May 30, 1894; Ohio State record. William Christ, 10 miles, 27:15; Aug. 5, 1894; California State record. C. G. Wallin, Buffal

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

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Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 129, near Wall Street.
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Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 268 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 261 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corenr of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 308 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,059, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,309, near Seventy-ehth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
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West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 380, corner of Christopher St.

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Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
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Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
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One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
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Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
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Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 534, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
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Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
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Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street; F. A. Thordale.
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Orange, N. J.

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Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 203; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Dry Goods.

Arnold Constable & Co

Table Furnishings.

New Designs.

Silk Embroideries, Lace, and Linen.
Table Cloths, Centre Pieces,
Scarfs, and Doilies,
Hemstitched, Emb'd, and Ruffled
PILLOW SHAMS.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets
and Pillow Cases.
Eider-Down Quilts and Pillows.
French Fancy Blankets.
EMBROIDERED WHITE FLANNELS.

Broadway & 19th st.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, in private family as chambermaid or sewer or parlor maid; best of city references. A. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend a competent young woman as either chamber or parlor maid. Apply, Monday, or Tuesday, at present employer's, 689 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and LAUNdress.—Lately landed from Scotland. T. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing or wait on a lady. L. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Branagan, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; ten years' best city reference. 137 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference; willing to assist with waiting. 244 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city or country; good reference. 60 West 100th St.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—Reference at present place; no cards. 24 West 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook in a private American family only by an intelligent Protestant woman; no washing; is thoroughly competent in every respect, and capable of taking entire charge; is particularly neat and agreeable, and has unquestionable city reference; wages, $20. Atwood, 205 Times.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family. 821 Westchester Av., Johanson's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of French, American, and German cooking; best city reference; no objection to country. M. B., 155 East 52d St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands English, French, and American cooking in all branches; best city references; no objection to country. 915 6th Av., Bell 2.

COOK.—By first-class cook for city or country, with or without kitchenmaid; four years' city reference; can be seen at last employer's. Call, Monday morning, at 101 East 40th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress; private family; excellent city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class middle-aged woman in private family; city or country; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call, all week, at 113 West 44th St.

COOK.—Professional cook, (German;) good caterer and manager; 18 months' best city reference; can take chef's place; wages, $50. 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all kinds of cooking and baking; best references. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook; in private family; no objection to coarse washing; first-class reference from last place. M. B., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By competent English cook and baker; soups, entrés, creams; assist with washing; city or country; personal reference. 156 West 18th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city references from last employer. G. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and baker; do coarse washing; in private family; good city references. 206 West 27th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook and baker in private family; seven years' reference. M. T. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class professional (Scandinavian) cook; can take full charge of kitchen; has best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook for private family; no objection to small washing; best city reference. Room 12, 154 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good, plain cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 328 East 39th St.; grocery store.

COOK.—As plain cook or assistant; references. Address, or call, between 12 and 3, Michael Mahoney, 637 East 13th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry; excellent references. Corner 109 West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find situations for her cook and chambermaid; she can highly recommend them. 33 Irving Place.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; small private family; assist with washing; city reference. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; best city references, in private family. 238 East 56th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook, (German,) with best references, (also personal;) private family; $25, $30. 319 East 9th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. Call, Sunday and Monday, 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By good German cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $22. M. S., 101 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; short distance in country; city preferred; city references. 339 West 49th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and to do washing or ironing; good reference. 153 East 110th St., second floor.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; will assist with washing; good city references. 217 East 25th St., McMorron's bell.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class cook; only best private family need apply; best city reference. H. C., 26 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Boston cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent reference. M. A., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; six years' reference from last employer. 530 3d Av., in store.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references; city or country. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young man as cook; schomer or small restaurant. Para, 330 1st Av.

Day's Work.

DAYS' WORK.—By English Protestant young woman; good housecleaner, or would make herself useful; private family; five years' city references; lady can be seen. L. L., Box 107 Times Agency, 534 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do housework or laundrywork; $1 per day; good reference from last employer. 157 West 51st St. Mrs. McGrath.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; by day or week; first-class laundress; will housecleau; thorough worker; best city reference. 340 East 39th St., one flight front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Swedish woman to work by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. L. L., care Mrs. Petterson, 209 East 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do day's work; cooking, washing, ironing, or cleaning; reference. 337 West 43d St., McDennand's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; will do sweeping or cleaning; excellent reference. 39 East 62d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman day's work in a private family; is an excellent laundress; best of reference. 340 West 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress, washing and ironing or other work; reference. 735 2d Av., store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By laundress; first-class; unexceptionable references; day or week. Mrs. J. W. Wood, 356 West 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett, wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, style, fit, and finish; first-class work; lowest prices; remodeling home or by the day. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class fitter and cutter; good seamstress; highest references; engagement in the country in private family; willing to go to Washington. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent designer, cutter, fitter; ladies' and children's costumes; engagements by day or week; illness cause non-engagement; A1 references. Box 506, 101 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. L. M. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter and designer; morning, afternoon, dinner dresses; first-class personal reference; by the day or at home. M. T., Box 112, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent in all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 238 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine dressmaking; reasonable; walking and evening dresses a specialty; misses' dancing gowns; also, thorough dressmaker; by the day; work seen. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Very exact and stylish; is now disengaged; terms, $1.50 per day; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening suits; references. H. H., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter, and draper; work by the day or at home; work guaranteed; references. Mme. Noel, 251 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more customers; at home or out; first-class in every respect; moderate prices. 211 West 21st St., near 7th Av., Shook's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER and MAID.—Thoroughly experienced; work by the month, for the Winter; city reference. J. P., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day or take work home; perfect fitting. McSystom, 254 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; good fitter and designer; $2 a day; reference. M. P., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; few day's-work customers; first-class cutting. Mme. Haldi, 141 West 29th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By very refined and competent North German Protestant; American family; first-class reference. A. M. Box 393 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS, or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined German; good sewer; best references. Apply, by letter or in person, to Governess, 639 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated French governess; instruct and take entire charge of children; high verbal and written references. Mademoiselle, care of Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess or nursery governess; French, music, and German beginning; good sewing and embroidering. Mlle. E. Taques, 19 East 124th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl, speaking German; good pianist; in good private family; nursery governess; children over five years of age. Weiss, 246 West 26th St.; no cards.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a very agreeable and intelligent French girl; is thoroughly competent and an excellent seamstress; best city reference. G. Gerbereux, Box 78 Woodhaven, L. I.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young French lady; experienced; best references. P. G., 54 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Englishwoman as housekeeper in a private family; good needlewoman; willing to assist with children; and make herself useful. X., 122 West 31st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or widower; where one servant is kept. A. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework in a private family; city reference. 258 West 47th St.; ring two bells.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable French girl to do general housework. 162 West 32d St.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a place for her housemaid, whom she highly recommends. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at 689 Madison Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or COOK.—By a competent young woman as kitchenmaid or excellent cook for small private family; best city reference from last place. 835 8th Av., first bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By young woman, Protestant, as kitchenmaid where cook is kept; willing and obliging. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks English, French, German; first-class references. G. B., care Mrs. Boers, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—As traveling lady's maid; for Europe; speaks four languages; good seamstress, packer, hairdresser, useful; no wages first month. Mme. L. Créshet, Victoria Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker and packer; good traveler; two years' city references. 121 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French experienced lady, speaking good French, lately arrived, as lady's maid or nursery governess. Write only to Mrs. M. A., care of Mrs. Rau, 35 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. E. C., 329 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German; good dressmaker and needleworker. Present employer's, 21 East 65th St.

LADY'S MAID and GOOD DRESSMAKER.—French; in private family; best references. Augustine, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German; good dressmaker and needleworker; good city reference. 494 2d Av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; accustomed to travel; graduate masseuse; city references. K., 245 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly-recommended young woman as maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; assist with grown children; city or country. Call, Monday, at 1,531 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland woman as excellent laundress; assist with other work; city or country; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; clothes washed and ironed exquisitely; ladies' and gentlemen's, 75 cents per dozen; very best reference. Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.; call one week.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork in small private family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. K. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Best references; country preferred. L. K., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent collar and shirt ironer; also flannels; first-class personal reference. 689 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman; take washing home; excellent laundress; in private house. Mrs. Graham, 12 West 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; first-class reference. 1,580 Park Av., two days.

Nurses.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By girl to wait on invalid lady; do some chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, 33 West 82d St., from 9 to 12, Monday.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, highly-recommended, thoroughly-competent nurse; devoted and reliable in sickness; wages, $25. Rev. Mother Superior, Villa Maria Academy, 139 East 79th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse to take entire charge of infant; four years' reference from last place. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge; efficient and reliable in sickness; highest personal reference; wages, $25. Call, Monday, at 157 East 52d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; understands kindergarten; for growing children; best references. S. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 1154½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By neat young girl to mind children or do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference. 458 West 52d St., second floor front, Mrs. Malan.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By good, kind woman; infant or growing child; or sewing by day; 50c.; best city reference. J., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent American Protestant; infant or growing children; best personal reference. 48 West 52d St.

NURSE.—Fond of children; sews on Willcox & Gibbs machine; useful in family; city or country; best references. A. O'Shea, 308 East 24th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to nervous gentleman; several years' experience; good testimonials. 790 9th Av.; ring Long's bell.

NURSE.—By French girl as competent nurse; assist with chamberwork; good sewer; best references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant as nurse for growing children; plain sewing; best city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—Four years' references; or would do general housework. B., 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; good sewer; best references. 303 East 60th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent American; Protestant; infant or growing children; best personal reference. Call Monday, 48 West 52d St.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl, not long in this country, to children; first-class reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take care of infant or invalid; best city reference. 4 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates also; neat hand sewer; city reference. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; good sewer, both by hand and machine. H. A., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In good private family; takes butler's place; city or country; best reference given; lady seen; two years last place; wages, $20. 496 2d Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; can furnish good reference. Call, Monday, at 76 West 50th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a capable young woman; understands wines, salads, &c.; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. M., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young Irish girl; Protestant; as waitress; lady can be seen on Monday, from 2 till 4, at 44 Stuyvesant Street, near corner of 2d Av. and 10th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; will assist with little chamberwork; first-class reference from present employer. 426 4th Av., second floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; now disengaged; can take a butler's place; or as parlormaid; six years' city reference. N. D., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—In private family; understands her business in all its branches; care of silver; makes all salads, carves, and arranges flowers; best city reference. M., 270 West 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. A. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF employment; references. 140 West 33d St., one flight up. De Long, Bell 4.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT WOULD like a position of trust. 923 West 55th St.

ELECTRICAL and MASSAGE TREATMEIT at office or patient's home. Electrical, 342 West 59th St., first floor.

ENVELOPES TO ADDRESS OR CIRCULARS to fold at home. Miss Kate Whalen, 1,795 Lexington Av.

HAIRDRESSER.—A first-class hairdresser desires more customers by the week or month. G. F., 247 East 110th St.

LADY ELECTRICIAN treats for nervousness and insomnia at her office; medical references. Reynolds, 748 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; moderate salary. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By competent stenographer and typewriter; several years' experience; either mercantile or literary; familiar with German and French. Business, Box 116 Times.

TYPEWRITER.—By young lady beginner; both rapid and accurate; can work with either Remington or Smith Premier; wages moderate. Typewriter, 1,926 Amsterdam Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; first-class references. Upholstress, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By trustworthy Protestant woman to make herself useful in pantry or other work in first-class family; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By young French couple in private family, speaking a little English; man as butler or cook; wife as lady's maid; thoroughly competent, honest, sober; city or country; reference from Paris and city. Edward, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—Lady would like to recommend her men, having no further use for them, owing to the family going to Europe; butler capable in every way, and second man thorough valet. J. B., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By neat young man; take full charge of dining room; decorate table tastefully; willing and obliging; take special care of silver and glass; best city references. K., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; in private family; honest, sober; willing and obliging; best city references from last place; can be seen. John, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; private family; understands furnances and all housecleaning duties; willing and obliging; city references. William, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Speaks French and English; 30; single; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging, &c.; first-class long personal city references. Albert, Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; last employer will recommend. A. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—French; is good valet and can act as chef, having learned that art; trained in Paris and London. Valet, care of Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Fully capable to do any kind of indoor work; willing and obliging; wages moderate; best references. M. S., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swede; very useful; excellent silver cleaner; quiet waiter; willing and obliging; best references; moderate wages. Willing 215 Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—Well up in all duties; height, 5 feet 9 inches; three years' excellent reference from last place. H. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; as butler, valet, or waiter in private family; sober, honest, and reliable man; best city references. Competent, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend in every respect; is a first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, willing, trustworthy; good valet; care of parlor floor; best references. R. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; good habits; best city references from former and last employers, or personal reference. R. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Young colored man; single; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. C., Box 336 Times, Up-Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; total abstainer; neat appearance; best city references. R. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 29; height, 5 feet 9; thoroughly experienced; single; total abstainer; good references. R. G., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Frenchman; age, 30; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a respectable French couple; first-class butler and first-class cook; highest city good references. 220 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; an A1 servant; married; age 30; neat and quick; best of references. Neat, Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; very competent in all branches; best city references. A. B., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class, experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, single-handed; understands his duties; first-class city reference. R. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties; sober and honest; city reference. A. N., Box 402 Times, Up-Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; medium size; age 36; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; knows the city; good references; willing and obliging. W. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotch Protestant; single; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. William, 20 East 39th St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; stylish city driver; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages; understands furnaces; good references; single; Scotchman. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all his duties; long experience; best references for honesty and sobriety. J. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent married man; no incumbrance; 15 years' best city references from best families, who can be seen. J. M., 136 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man as coachman in country; sober, willing, obliging; best city references. J., 229 East 20th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; English; age 36; five feet five inches; left through family giving up. W. J. B., Staatsburg, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to find a situation for his coachman. For particulars apply to Room D, 11 Pine St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; references. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly; good city driver; first-class city reference. J. M., 227 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; first-class city references. R. Starling, 127 West 60th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Its Cost.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Chugwater, who was taking a ride on a street car, had just handed a half doller to the conductor. On counting the change given to him in return he called out:

"Conductor, you didn't keep out your nickel. You've given me 50 cents."

"So I have, replied the conductor, counting it himself. "I must have dropped a dime in my nickel pocket by mistake. Thanks."

He took back the dime, put it into its proper pocket, and Mr. Chugwater rode to his destination suffused with the comfortable glow that comes with the consciousness of having done a manly, honorable, upright act.

And it was not until Mr. Chugwater had got off the car that it dawned upon him he had paid 10 cents for his ride.

Bashful Bachelor and Helpful Maid.

From Truth.

Scene: A cozy parlor, the lights turned low.

Bashful bachelor, nervous and fidgetty, trying to remember a speech he has been rehearsing for an hour previously.

Helpful maid, anxious and expectant.

B. B.—Dearest, I—I have long wished to tell you that I am full—I mean my heart is full—my palpitating heart—I—I mean your smiles—dearest, would she—would she—

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

NEWARK'S NEW HOSPITAL

The Work of Building It to be Begun Immediately.

RESIDENTS OF IRVINGTON OBJECT

The City Must Have a Resort for the Proper Treatment of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—In the near future Newark will have a hospital for infectious and contagious diseases, and it will be erected on the site purchased in Irvington, notwithstanding the attempt made through Philip N. Jackson, on behalf of the residents of Irvington Township, to obstruct the plans.

The contracts were awarded and an application for an injunction was made. Argument was heard and the Vice Chancellor said he would render an early decision. City Counsel Coult, who conducts the case on behalf of the city, while not desiring to be placed in the position of anticipating a decision of the court, has informed the Public Building Committee that there is no reason why the work on the new hospital should not be commenced at once. He said the award of contracts was in conformity with the law, and quoted decisions of Judge Gillen and other noted authorities to show that there was no doubt of the city's right to go outside the city limits for a hospital site, where it was found necessary to do so.

It was the duty of the committee, he said, to see that the contract was signed, and, acting on his suggestion, this will be done and work will be commenced at once.

The necessity for prompt action is made apparent from the report of Health Officer Dr. Lehlbach, which shows that the average annual number of infectious diseases, which is about 1,500, could be reduced one-half with a proper arrangement for the care of patients and the disinfection of clothing.

There has been an increase of eighteen in the past week in the death rate of this city, mostly from contagious and infectious diseases, which swelled the list to eighty-nine deaths.

LOOKING FOR WORK AND BROTHER

Long Tramp of Charles M. Roberts with His Wife and Five Children.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Charles M. Roberts, accompanied by his wife and five children, walked into Police Headquarters and asked Lieut. Astley for lodgings for himself and family last night. The man was tall, a typical Southerner in appearance, and his wife and family were, like himself, neat and clean.

Mr. Roberts explained that he had come here in search of a brother, William Roberts, who, he believed, worked as a bookbinder in Newark. Although he had received a letter from him seven months ago, he was unable to find him, and in sheer desperation had called on the police for aid. They were given lodgings for the night in the witness room. Roberts then told his story.

He is a native Jerseyman, born in Trenton more than fifty years ago, and educated in the public schools there. When young he left home, married in Indiana, and is the father of five children. He went to Brown County, Texas, and worked a farm with varying success until last Summer, when the drought and hard times left himself and family at the point of starvation. He disposed of his holding for enough to bring him North, got as far as Henderson, Ky., and, with his entire family, was attacked with the grip.

When convalescent their funds were reduced to $2.52, and, too proud to beg and too honest to steal, they started to walk the rest of the journey, covering the distance of 275 miles through Indiana and Ohio, working, when they could, on the way, and finally bringing up at West Alexandria, Penn. From there they got transportation to Pittsburg, then to Altoona, Hallerstown, Lebanon, Reading, Philadelphia, Frankford, Trenton, and, finally, Newark. At every place mentioned, Mr. Roberts says, he was kindly treated, and he exhibited a nice letter from William F. Shannon, Mayor of Reading, giving him a five-dollar note.

He told how he had arrived in Newark at 1:18 o'clock and searched in vain for his brother up to dark, and said, in conclusion: "If I can get shelter for my family and three days' provisions, and work of any kind—in a stable, digging sewers, or anything else—and do not prove that I am able and willing to support my family, I will cut the rope of my bundle and let you hang me."

The entire family appear bright, and, while their apparel is poor and shabby, it is scrupulously neat and clean. An effort will be made to secure employment for the man if he cannot meet his brother.

FILLING THE OFFICES IN NEWARK

The Work of the Republican Board of Freeholders About Completed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—The office-filling of the Republican Board of Freeholders, which has from time to time been reported in The New-York Times, is, with the exception of a few minor places, nearly over. In them few changes will take place until the heads of departments get things in running order. Henry M. Stone is safe for Penitentiary Warden, Dr. William R. Chapman is to be jail physician, and Alexander Hugg will assist John Luckmeier in keeping the Court House in order.

Thomas Fanning will take charge of the Bridge Street bridge as Superintendent, John Schick as engineer, and Albert Axt as bridge tender. John J. Carter was selected as engineer of the Clay Street bridge, with George H. Osborne as assistant and Bernanid Golden as bridge tender. This completes the Essex County share of bridge appointments, the remaining seven going to the Hudson County people.

John V. Diefenthaler of Vailsburg has been appointed gauger for the Fifth Internal Revenue Collection District. He received notification of his appointment from Washington yesterday.

LOCKED A BURGLAR IN A BEDROOM

Burglar Jumped Out of the Window and Was Found on the Sidewalk.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Bendler of 324 Broad Street heard a noise to-night up stairs—voices in her bedroom—and, suspecting burglary, went there and locked the door. She then telephoned to the Second Precinct.

When Officers Fallon, Axt, and Linnett arrived, they found a man lying on the sidewalk bleeding from the face. He had jumped from the second-story window. He was taken to the Second Precinct, where he said his name was James Forbes, and that he had come from New-York. A charge of burglary was preferred against him.

A confederate escaped by the back plazza. A bundle containing some silver spoons and other small silver was found in the room ready for removal.

Funeral of James Smith.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—The funeral of James Smith will be held to-morrow morning from the residence of his son, United States Senator James Smith, Jr., 14 Washington Place. The pall bearers will be Dr. C. M. Zeh, Dr. James Elliott, Gottfried Krueger, John Rielly, George B. Jenkinson, Peter Hauck, William Stainsley, Elisha B. Gaddis, Hugh Smith, and Bernard F. Ford. Services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Buggy Smashed, Two Men Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—While Simon Uttel, aged thirty-seven, and Charles Uttel, aged nineteen, were driving along Harrison Avenue this afternoon in a light buggy, the horse took fright and ran away. The buggy was smashed and both men were thrown out. Charles Uttel's left leg was broken and Simon was internally injured.

A DRY SUNDAY IN PATERSON

The Citizens' Reform League Patrol the Streets to Prevent Violations of the Excise Law.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Thirty members of the Citizens' Reform League patrolled the city to-day, endeavoring to secure evidence of violations of the Sunday liquor laws. The saloon keepers had received information of their intention, however, and the dryest Sunday in years resulted.

The policee, nettled by the scoring given the department by Alderman Boylen, raided two places on Broadway this morning, entering the side doors. The Alderman had declared the police force "rotten to the core," claimed that they demanded money at polling places, and declared that an officer had threatened personal violence because he had voted against the city buying rubber coats for the use of patrolmen.

The Evangelical Alliance has also declared war on the police, and Alderman Maguire has publicly stated that Chief Grand should be suspended, though Mayor Braun insists that the Chief is blameless. Patrolman Powers, at a recent trial of a disorderly house case in the Quarter Sessions, declared that "it was no use complaining about Sunday beer sales to the Aldermen." To-night, according to agreement, five clergymen addressed their congregations on "Lawlessness in Our City," and the Rev. Hervey Wood declared that sensational disclosures and positive proof of official negligence or worse will be presented for the consideration of the next Passaic County Grand Jury.

THE ENTIRE GANG CAPTURED

MYSTERIOUS FIRES IN NEW-JERSEY EXPLAINED AT LAST.

A Band That, by Burning Property, Took Revenge on Farmers for Fancied Wrongs.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—The mysterious barn fires that have terrified the farmers in the upper part of Mercer and the lower part of Monmouth Counties are explained. Arthur Newman, a young farm laborer, living at Allentown, has disclosed the whole plot of five desperate barn burners, and they have been landed in the Monmouth County Jail.

During the past three years upward of twenty fires have occurred in the locality described, and all were supposed to be of incendiary origin. Six occurred in the direct vicinity of Allentown, and the loss was over $60,000. The National Board of Fire Underwriters was astonished at this unprecedented fire wave, and decided to take action.

Henry K. Miller, Secretary of the board, who has an office at 156 Broadway, New-York, caused posters announcing a five-hundred-dollar reward for information to be posted throughout the district, and then sent Henry Emmons, a detective, to the ground, and for eight months he has been playing the rôle of the worthless farm laborer. On Friday, while "spreeing" with Arthur Newman, one of the guilty parties, he obtained the whole story of the six Allentown fires, and as a result there were arrested, besides Arthur Newman, informant, Walter Newman, William Conover, Oliver Worth, and William Van Nocker.

They are charged with the burning of property valued at $60,000. The only motive for their work was a "grudge" against three of the property owners, and, in the case of the other three, they were employed by others, who wanted to get "square" with their neighbors.

Walter Newman's father, John, was the farmer on the farm of Annie Hendrickson, one mile out of Allentown. He was notified that his services would be no longer required after April, 1893. In October, 1892, William Van Nocker and Walter Newman set fire to the outbuildings, because of the grudge they had. The damages amounted to $5,000. They extended their grudge to the property of George J. Hendrickson, a relative, who had a farm near Imlaystown, and $5,000 worth of property went up in smoke one Sunday evening.

C. P. Rue was another victim of the terror carried by night by these same two men. He lived north of Imlaystown and had the nicest collection of outbuildings in the lower part of the county. The barns were filled with grain. The loss here was $8,000, and the torch was applied because Farmer Rue talked about getting up a vigilance committee and lynching the good-for-nothing rascals that were burning barns.

These three fires are ascribed jointly to the two men named, but Walter Newman then started out on his own hook. H. P. Imlay had a girl employed that attracted Newman's attention, and he frequently came to the place, but Imlay ordered him away, and a few days later his barn went down in ashes, and his loss was $5,000.

Then Walter Newman, Ollie Worth, and Arthur Newman, for the want of something else to do, stopped one night at the barn of Henry B. Hendrickson, near Imlaystown. He was a son of Annie A. Hendrickson, who discharged John Newman, and the incendiaries made speedy work here. Down went his property and all his Winter stores and farm implements. This loss was $4,000.

William Conover, one of the men under arrest, had worked for Daniel McCauley about three-quarters of a mile from Allentown. There was some trouble over some sales, and Conover was called a thief. He engaged Oliver Worth to help him, and they set fire to McCauley's property. All his outbuildings were burned, with some live stock, and his loss went over $6,000.

The last fire in Allentown was at David Bunting's butcher shop. Walter Newman was dunned for a butcher's bill; so he squared accounts by burning the butcher out. Other fires have occurred in the neighborhood since, but the informant has not accredited them to the Allentown prisoners. Arthur Newman was led to reveal the scheme by a promise of half of the reward. He has sworn to all his statements.

Crop Reports of Iowa.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.

The Iowa crop and weather service has issued its last report for 1894, containing final figures of crops. According to the husking reports, the average yield of the corn area was about 12 bushels per acre, which is little more than one-third of an average yield. This makes the total yield of the State a little less than 81,000,000 bushels, against the yield of 250,000,000 bushels a few years ago, probably the highest recorded. The oat crop leads in number of bushels, being nearly 97,000,000. The general summary of the so-called soil crops, excluding the products of orchards, vineyards, and gardens, places the value of these for this year at $121,000,000, against $200,000,000 last year, or a loss through the drought of last season of about $80,000,000. That is quite a loss to the people of Iowa, but it is not so severe, compared with the totals of other years, as some had been led to expect.

Mr. Howells Repudiates It.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Howells seems to be a shining mark for the literary paragrapher, since no modern author, perhaps, has more statements which he never uttered laid at his door than he. For the last three or four weeks the following paragraph has been widely quoted as emanating from him:

"I do not go to church because the sermons I am likely to hear make me antagonistic. I feel that I want to get right up in my seat and refute, then and there, many of the dogmas and arguments of the so-called Christian life."

The amount of truth in the paragraph is very clearly shown in the following note from Mr. Howells:

I have absolutely no recollection of saying the things in that paragraph, or even of thinking them, and I am quite sure that if I wished to make myself offensive to churchgoing people I should not talk rot that must make me contemptible as well as offensive.

W. D. HOWELLS.

Tramps Use the Revolver.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 16.—While Policemen Flynn and Lockwood were chasing a gang of ten tramps out of the city, along the Susquehanna Railroad, late last night, one of them fired a revolver at Flynn. The bullet passed through Flynn's helmet an inch above his head. The policemen fired at the fleeing tramps and wounded two of them. One of them, George Woodland of Scranton, Penn., was captured and sent to jail.

Our advertisements never do justice to our clothes anyway; but Saturday morning we were so manifestly unfair that we must take it back.

We spoke of farmer's satin lining in certain overcoats. Wrong; we don't use it any more. What we use, where wool is not needed, is mohair serge, a tough, light, good-looking, rather warm (40 to 60 per cent wool) lining.

But where wool is needed, there wool goes every time—not half-wool nor quarter-wool nor two-thirds-wool, nor anything of the sort.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

SHOT HIS PLAYMATE FATALLY

The Sad Result of Two Boys' Experiments with a Loaded Revolver in the Streets of Elizabethport.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 16.—Fooling with a loaded revolver cost Thomas Lilly, aged seventeen, his life here this afternoon.

He and John Long, aged sixteen, were experimenting with a .38-calibre revolver on First Street, Elizabethport, at 4 o'clock, in front of Long's father's grocery, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet struck Lilly between the eyes and passed into his brain. He was picked up, and taken to the Elizabeth Hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock.

Long was arrested and taken to the side of the dying boy, who then was unable to identify him. The prisoner was nearly crazy over the affair, and did nothing but moan and cry from the time he was taken into custody. He confessed to the shooting, but said it was all an accident.

A PHILADELPHIA VISITOR'S WOE

TRIED TO FIND DELMONICO'S AND ARRESTED FOR BEGGING.

He Has but One Leg, and Altogether the Policeman Thought His Conduct Was Suspicious.

A man with but one leg, who said he came from Philadelphia, tried to ask several people in Broadway yesterday to direct him to Delmonico's. He was arrested for begging.

The visitor's name is recorded in police records as Lemuel Schultz of 211 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia. The way in which he happened to register at a police station instead of at a hotel is this way:

Policeman Cosgrove of the West Thirtieth Street Station noticed the man on Broadway yesterday morning. The stranger was engaged in making an appeal for something to passing wayfarers. Cosgrove presumed that he belonged to the grand army of mendicants, and placed him under arrest.

Justice Hogan was on the bench when Cosgrove arraigned his prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. The charge was begging on Broadway.

"I saw this man," said Cosgrove, "go up to three men on Broadway this morning and speak to them. I was right behind him, and I heard him ask them for something or other. Every one of them turned away and hurried off. I arrested him."

"Well, young man," asked Justice Hogan, "what have you to say to the charge made against you?"

"What charge?" inquired the Philadelphian.

"You are accused of begging on Broadway this morning."

"Begging," ejaculated the prisoner." Well, I like that. What would I want to beg for?"

So saying, he reached into his pocket and produced a plethoric roll of bills which he indignantly slapped down on the desk.

"This is the meanest town I ever saw," was his comment. "I had just arrived from Philadelphia, and, wanting to find my way about, I tried to stop a young man in order to ask him a question. I had hardly said 'Please' before he turned on his heel and hurried away. I tried another and another, and then I was arrested."

"What did you want to ask these people?" asked the Justice.

"I wanted to be directed to Delmonico's," said the Philadelphian.

Justice Hogan apologized to the ill-treated visitor for the mistake, and ordered his release from custody. Schultz gathered up his roll of bills, and when last seen he was scanning the time table of a railroad which claims to afford the speediest transit to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—No man of the name of Lemuel Schultz is known in this city. The directory does not contain his name, and the people at 211 South Seventeenth Street disclaim all knowledge of him.

TRAIN WAS ON THE OTHER TRACK

Engineer Thought It Was on His Own Track—Jumped and Was Hurt.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—Frank Gates, a well-known engineer on the Consolidated Road, was brought to his home here this morning suffering from serious internal injuries.

While his train was passing through Milford early this morning Gates thought he saw the lights of a train on the track ahead of him. The signal was set clear for Gates's train, but the engineer thought that the signalman had made a mistake.

He jumped from his cab and struck an abutment with considerable force, and was rendered unconscious. The lights which Gates saw belonged to a train which was on another track.

Constitutional Reform in Virginia.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

There is a sentiment in Virginia fast ripening in favor of a convention to revise and amend our State Constitution. Some voters want a convention, so that the suffrage question may be settled upon a satisfactory basis for all time. Others want it so that the number of our elections may be reduced. Others so that we may lessen the expenses of our County and State Governments, particularly of our County Governments. Others so that the fee system of paying public officers may be abolished. Others so that we may hit upon some plan which will make more certain the administration of justice in criminal cases. Others favor a convention for other reasons. There are influential persons in Virginia who will oppose a convention, but if a vote is taken at an opportune time, they cannot hold the people back. We have stood the Underwood Constitution for nearly a quarter of a century. We have borne our sufferings patiently, and there is no hope of relief except from a convention.

Low Germans Organizing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 16.—A meeting of Low Germans was held in Pohlmann's Hotel, on the Heights, this afternoon for the purpose of forming an organization to be known as the Low German Society of New-Jersey. There were 110 delegates present, representing fifty local societies.

Henry Hagen was elected temporary Chairman and William Dohr Secretary. Another meeting is to be held at the call of the Chair, when it is expected that a permanent organization will be effected.

SPECIAL JACKET SALE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We have gathered together all our broken lines of long and short Coats, principally handsome black materials, ranging in price up to $25.00 and have marked them in two lots at $10.00 and $15.00 each for this week.

These goods are all new, stylish and up to our best standard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

Birds.

Canary, singer, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Canary, St. Andreasberg, fancy notes, $5.00.
Canary, Campanini bell, water, flute notes, long silvery trills, soft singers, $8.00, $10.00, $15.00.
Singing Canary and brass cage for $3.00.
Talking Parrots and fancy birds. Cages in great variety. Birds sent by express everywhere. Free lists. Holden's new "Book on Birds," all about mating, food and care, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., 15th and 16th Sts.

WANTED, A UNIVERSAL MORALITY

The Rev. J. F. Carson of Brooklyn Argues for a Common Code.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Willoughby and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn, and one of the leaders in the new Law Enforcement Society, said, in his sermon yesterday:

"It is a strange code of morals that sends the official who received the bribe to jail, but lets the citizen who gave the bribe go free; that suspends the Captain who tells the truth about paying for his promotion and allows the men who must have benefited by this system of fraud to be his judges.

"While the Lexow investigation has disclosed horrible official corruption, it has at the same time brought to light the deep degradation of a great part of New-York's citizenship. Such official corruption was possible only because of the deeper corruption of the men and women of New-York.

"While pleading for the cleansing of the Augean stables of official life and while lifting up a higher standard of public morality, let us ring the changes on a purer, more virtuous, more honest individual manhood and womanhood. The tendency is strong to lose sight of our own sin in the contemplation of the greater sin of others. The standard of morality is for the man. In private or official life it is the same.

"Lady Somerset is doing splendid work for purity in leading a crusade against the living pictures of the modern stage, but Mrs. Grannis is doing an equal service for humanity in reprehending the living pictures in the private boxes of the theatre. Let us have the same code for the boxes as for the stage and make it as disreputable to patronize the immoral exhibition as to perform in it. Let us have the same code for the merchant as for the official and make it as reprehensible to give a bribe to secure police immunity or protection as to receive a bribe for giving that immunity or protection. Let us have the same code for the throne as for the floor and make it as immoral for Herod to witness the dance as for Salome to lead in it."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Progress of Stage Production.—W. H. MacDonald of the Bostonians is astounded at the rapid development of the work of the scene painter and stage carpenter. Speaking to a reporter of The New-York Times on the subject of modern stage productions, Mr. MacDonald said: "I don't know just where this mania for sumptuous stage productions is going to end. Each important new production is an attempt to excel the previous achievements of rival managers, and so much money is consumed in scenery and costumes that it will soon be difficult for even a successful theatrical investment to yield a reasonable rate of interest. Some day a manager, in a frantic attempt to show more prodigality than all the other managers, will present a Court scene with solid pillars of twenty-dollar gold pieces, and then he will be taken to Bloomingdale to think it over.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—For the next three years, at least, Hoyt's Theatre will be open continually throughout the year. Frohman has just signed a contract with Hoyt & McKee, by the terms of which he is to make productions at the Twenty-fourth Street house when the stage is not occupied by one of Mr. Hoyt's plays. The contract is to go into effect next September, but Mr. Frohman will probably produce one of the many plays in his untried collection at the close of Mr. Hoyt's season next Spring. He has for a long time felt the necessity of being able to command a theatre during the Summer months suitable to the presentation of farce and light comedy, and this want is now supplied by the arrangement with Hoyt & McKee.

—The Chorus, Here and Abroad.—The regular salary for a member of the chorus in this country is $15 a week when playing in New-York, and $18 a week when on the road. The chorus girls here think themselves very poorly paid, but they are in possession of princely incomes compared to their sisters across the water. The members of the chorus of the Imperial Opera at Vienna are regarded as students during the first two years of their service, and receive no compensation whatever. For the next two years they receive 25 florins (about $10) a month, to which $2 a month is added annually thereafter until the maximum of $28 a month is reached.

—Princess Paulina Coming.—Princess Paulina, who is to make her American début at Proctor's Theatre next week, is a passenger on the Ems, which is due here the latter part of the week. She is eighteen years old, seventeen inches in height, and weighs but eight and one-half pounds. By comparison, the Lilliputians are giants to her. Princess Paulina was born at Ossendrechb, Holland, Feb. 26, 1876, is perfect in physical and mental development, and speaks four languages fluently. She is accompanied by her brother and sister, both of whom are of more than ordinary proportions.

—A Novelty in Stage Management.—At the exhibition of the students of the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, which will be given at the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon, a Mexican idyl in one act, called "El Pueblo," will be among the attractions. The scene is laid in the market place of El Pueblo, amid adobe houses, and in sight of the Mission. It is the intention of Director Wheatcroft to dispense entirely with scenic accessories and present the play on an empty stage as an example of stage management and ensemble action.

—Mrs. Le Moyne's Readings.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will begin her series of five Tuesday afternoon readings at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow at 3 P. M. These readings have for several years been a feature of the regular season at the Lyceum, and have proved very popular, especially with the feminine portion of the patrons of this house.

—Sold by Rich & Harris.—The lease of the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, now held by Rich & Harris, has been disposed of by them for next season to John S. Clarke, who was the manager of the house for many years in its palmy days.

—Joseph Jefferson.—Joseph Jefferson has already arranged his plans for next season. He is to lay aside "Rip Van Winkle," and will appear as Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," and as Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings."

—First Stavenhagen Recital.—The first recital of Stavenhagen and Gerardy will be given in Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow evening. The programme will embrace six numbers, divided between the two artists.

Bath Robes.

Choice Heavy Terry Robes, Towels and Slippers to match.

Robes, 1.95, 2.69, 3.70
Slippers, 72c. and 1.00
Turkish Towels, 25c., 32c., 48c.

AT BOTH STORES.
OUR CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.

123 and 125 Fulton St., Near Nassau St.
383 Broadway, Near White St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO "THE NEW HARTFORD," Equal in effect to an Oriental, and AT ABOUT THE PRICE OF A SMYRNA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE.
We offer to introduce our new
WOOL "SAKAI" RUGS,
in all sizes, from a small mat to any size of Carpet, AT 15 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the Mats and Rugs and 17 1-2 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the Carpets, WHICH WE CAN RECOMMEND.
We have also these RUGS in JUTE, fully as effective, at much less prices.
We do not, however, recommend them, but only guarantee that the moths won't eat them.
We have also made from remnants, odd pieces, and patterns of every quality of Carpets, RUGS, (WITH BORDERS,) suitable for all kinds of rooms,
AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13th AND 14th STS.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION,

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,
16 CORTLANDT STREET.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, rain, probably turning to snow, colder, increasing southwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, cooler, high southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, turning to snow, decidedly colder, southwest winds, becoming northwest.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, rain, colder, increasing southwest winds, becoming northwest. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by local rain in the early morning, colder, south winds, becoming northwest. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, south winds, becoming north. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, cooler, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in the early morning, cooler, north winds. TENNESSEE, fair, decidedly cooler, northwest winds. KENTUCKY, fair, decidedly cooler, cold wave in northern portion, northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler, decidedly cooler in southern portion, northwest winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler, north winds, becoming northeast. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, north winds, becoming south. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, north winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, except showers in early morning, colder, with a cold wave, south winds, becoming northwest.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, preceded by rain or snow in the early morning, decidedly colder, with a cold wave, high northwest winds. OHIO, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northwest winds, diminishing in force. INDIANA, fair, colder, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by rain or snow in the early morning, decidedly colder, northwest winds, diminishing in force. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northern portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair, colder in eastern portions, north winds, becoming variable. IOWA, fair, north winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. COLORADO, fair, warmer, south winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

A storm of extended area, accompanied by high winds, has moved from the Missouri Valley northeastward over the lake region, and is now central north of Lake Huron. The pressure is high in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope; it is low in the extreme northwest. The barometer has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and on the Pacific coast; it has risen rapidly in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and on the eastern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has risen in the Middle Atlantic States and fallen in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Rain has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Gulf States. Rain will occur in New-England, the Middle States, and lake region. The temperature will fall in New-England and the Atlantic States, with a cold wave in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. The temperature will rise slowly west of the Mississippi River.

Signals are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, Ludington, and on the Atlantic coast from Breakwater to Eastport.

TOWELS.

We shall place on sale to-day, December 17th, a large lot of Pure Linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels in plain White and Colored Damask borders. Sizes and prices:

18x36 at $1.50 per dozen.
19x39 " $2.50 " "
19x41 " $2.75 " "
22x43 " $3.00 " "

Several hundred pieces 18 inch all linen Glass and Kitchen Toweling at 8 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LAMPS.

Elegant Assortment Banquet, Princess, and Piano Lamps.

Latest Designs in ONYX CABINETS and TABLES.

Complete Assortment Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, and Water Colors.

Clocks, Clock Sets, Candelabra.

Jewelry, Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, Silver Toilet Articles.

Bric-a-Brac, Art China, Rich Cut Glassware.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

Largest Assortment.

Special Holiday Offering in Ladies' Jackets and Capes.

Chinchilla Jackets,
Perfect Shapes, Newest Designs,
4.98 to 14.75,
Regular Prices 8.00 to 22.50.

Surtout Jackets,
Tight fitting, in Beaver Cloth and Cheviots,
4.98, 7.98, 11.98,
Regular Prices 7.75, 11.98, 16.50.

Seal Plush Capes,
Single and Double, full Sweeps, elegantly trimmed with furs, lined throughout with Heavy Satin,
9.98 and 11.98,
Regular Prices 14.00 and 17.50.

FULL LINE
Ladies' Muffs and Children's Sets, all Furs.

LOWEST PRICES. LOWEST PRICES.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, John D. Crimmins, and perhaps Recorder-elect Goff will attend St. Patrick's Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, to-night.

—The exhibition of the New-York Water-Color Club closes on Saturday night. It is being held at the Fine Arts Building, on West Fifty-seventh Street.

—The body of a man, apparently about fifty years old, was found in the East River at the foot of Thirteenth Street yesterday afternoon.

—The New-York Churchman's Association will have a luncheon at Clark's this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—The fifteenth annual dinner of the New-England Society will be held in the Academy of Music Assembly Rooms Friday night next. A reception will be held from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., and the banquet will follow. The specially invited guests are Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, the Rev. Samuel A. Elliott, Prof. T. W. Rhys David of London, and the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

—There were 327 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday, the death rate being 15.8 per thousand. Of this number 120 were of children under five years old, 159 deaths occurred in tenements, and 50 in public institutions. Thirty-four deaths were due to diphtheria, 52 to tubercular diseases, 27 to nephritis, and 46 to pneumonia. During the same time there were 145 marriages and 385 births.

—The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn will give a dinner to Mayor-elect Strong Wednesday night. The speakers will be Col. Strong, Mayor Schieren, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Edward M. Shepard, Commissioner of City Works White, Justice William J. Gaynor, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Corporation Counsel McDonald, and James S. T. Stranahan.

—The thirtieth anniversary of the ordination and installation of the Rev. John W. Chadwick as pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, will be celebrated next Sunday morning. A reception will be tendered to the Rev. Mr. Chadwick at his home, 626 Carlton Avenue, next Saturday evening.

—An unknown boy, while attending high mass at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Hicks and Summit Streets, yesterday morning, was taken with a fit and the services were disturbed. The boy's father took him away before a surgeon arrived.

—The Advisory Committee on Small Parks will meet in the Common Council chamber this evening, when persons having sites for sale will be heard.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and the Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to-day.

Long Island.

—John H. Sutphin, Clerk of Queens County and the leader of the Democratic Party in the county, and Chairman of the County Central Committee, has announced his intention of retiring from politics with the beginning of the new year. Mr. Sutphin has held the position of County Clerk for twenty-five years, and last Fall was re-elected for another term. County Treasurer Joseph Dykes has sent in his resignation as a member of the Democratic Central Committee. The determination of these two prominent politicians to retire from active service is a great surprise in political circles.

—Long Island graduates of the Oswego Normal School have organized an Alumni Association with the following officers: President—George R. Armstrong of Sayville; First Vice President—Mrs. M. H. Stackpole of Riverhead; Second Vice President—Miss O. A. Lester of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary and Historian—Mrs. A. W. Carman; Recording Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. C. Gunther Rose. The object of the association is to promote educational and literary interest.

—Bay Shore Council, Royal Arcanum, has elected the following officers: Leonard W. Young, Regent; E. R. Benjamin, Vice Regent; William F. G. Doxsee, Past Regent; George C. White, Orator; E. S. Moore, M. D., Secretary; W. H. Vail, Treasurer; Andrew J. Burr, Collector; J. H. Oakley, Guide; J. B. Pullis, Warden; W. W. Shutt, Sentry; George C. White, J. N. Frazer, and Daniel Glery, Trustees; H. C. Browne, Chaplain; E. S. Moore, Representative to Grand Council.

—A detachment of the Salvation Army, holding services at Roslyn, has been greatly annoyed by the antics of a gang of village youths, who have tried to break up the meetings. The disturbers have been warned that a continuance of the offense will result in arrests.

—The Epworth League societies of Morris Park, Springfield, Rockville Centre, Lawrence, Lynbrook, Hempstead, Baldwins, and Freeport will meet in convention in the Freeport Methodist Church, Friday afternoon and evening.

—Daniel D. White has been appointed Town Collector of Islip, to succeed his father, John C. White, who fell dead Saturday in front of his home at Sayville.

—The new parish house attached to St. Paul's Protestant Church at Patchogue has been opened to the public as a reading room.

ROBBED BY MASKED BURGLARS

Experience of Mr. and Mrs. Slocum With Four Men Who Bound and Beat Them into Submission.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 16.—One of the boldest burglaries ever perpetrated occurred last night in Washington Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. David Slocum had just retired when their front door was broken down by a rail being hurled against it, and a second later four men with drawn revolvers and masks over their faces rushed into the bedroom.

The leader ordered the old couple to be silent under penalty of death. One of the burglars relit the lamp which Mrs. Slocum had just extinguished, and then the old people were bound hand and foot, but not until Mr. Slocum had been clubbed into submission. The leader told Slocum that his money would not do an old man any good, and that as he had no children it would do him, the burglar, and his partners some good. Beating and threats of shooting availed nothing, and while one of the gang prepared oil cloths for burning Slocum's feet, another luckily found a trunk key and a trunk to suit it, and as that turned out to be full of treasure, the preparations for torture were arrested. A bureau drawer and one other receptacle turned out about $10,000.

The burglars, after tying their victims together, covered their heads and, bidding them be silent, decamped. The old woman secured her liberty first and then released her husband. There is no clue whatever, except that it is believed that the burglars took the Erie Road. Slocum hoarded his money because he distrusted banks.

An Old Harpoon.

From The Washington Star.

At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Geographic Society a letter was read from Senator Perkins of California presenting to the society the head of a harpoon that was found in a whale taken in Bering Sea in 1890. The harpoon bears the name of the old whaler Montezuma. This vessel was one of the old ships that were filled with stone and sunk in Charleston Harbor by the Government during the war of the rebellion and had not been in Bering Sea for ten years previously, so that for forty long years that whale carried this weapon with him in all his wanderings. Indeed, the old Montezuma used to cruise in Baffin's Bay and Davis's Strait, and may have struck the whale there. So the harpoon may have visited the open polar sea, witnessed the struggles of Collin

Monday
Dec. 17-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE CLERICALS HIS HOPE

William Must Have Their Support Against the Socialists.

WITHOUT THEM HIS BILL IS DOOMED

It Is Reported that Chancellor Hohenlohe Has Offered Valuable Inducements to the Church Party.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The majority of Deputies are not eager to begin the debate on the Anti-Socialist bill next Tuesday. When, two weeks ago, the date for the first reading was fixed, there were protests from all sides except the Conservatives. The party leaders appealed to the President to postpone the debate until after the Christmas recess, and Herr von Levetzow seemed inclined to assent. The surprise came with the adjournment on Friday, when, at the command of the Emperor, it was made known that the bill must be brought forward this week and be referred to the committee before the recess.

Every group of Deputies has its own grievances in the matter, but the Clerical leaders profess the greatest indignation. They speak of rashness and impetuosity in precipitating debates on grave measures, and declare that the details of the bill have not been known long enough for the full consideration of the legislators.

In the lobby yesterday the Deputies talked only of the prospects of the bill and the Government's efforts to form a new alliance to put it through. The alliance in question would include the Conservatives, National Liberals, and Clericals, but the Chancellor has been unable as yet to commit these parties to the necessary agreement. As matters stand, the Government can count upon 139 votes for the bill. That number represents the Conservative, Free Conservative, and the National Liberal Parties. Against it must be reckoned the 122 votes which certainly will be cast in opposition by the Richter Radicals, Radical Unionists, South German Democrats, and Social Democrats, aided by a few anti-Semites and Independents. The Poles have ceased to be a solid Government. They will split on the bill.

As usual, the Clericals have the key to the situation. What their vote will be is problematical. If the tone of the Catholic newspapers correctly forecasts the party's attitude, the full Clerical strength will be thrown with the Opposition. Moreover, many Clerical speakers have been loud in their denunciations of the bill in the last week. A Catholic mass meeting in Mayence on Monday cheered a Deputy who declared that the party would fight to the last the dragnet clauses of the measure.

In the last ten days, however, Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe has treated constantly with the Clerical leaders, and apparently has weakened the hostility of the Clerical Deputies. His professed desire for peace between Church and State has suggested his readiness to grant the party substantial concessions. The Clerical newspapers say to-day that the Government tacitly will allow the Jesuits to return, while not assenting to the formal abolition of the laws expelling them. They add that this concession would not suffice, as the Catholic Deputies have decided to insist upon the formal repeal in the Reichstag and a Government pledge that this repeal will be accepted by the Federal Council.

If the Chancellor shall choose to pay this price, the Anti-Socialist bill will be passed after being slightly amended.

Just what parts of the bill will be sacrificed is not certain. The Hamburger Nachrichten, in a double-leaded leader, obviously inspired from Varzin, implores the Government to stand firm, to shake off all timidity, and to insist upon a radical measure. "It will be deplorable," says the writer, "if the Government becomes disheartened so early in the struggle, for the highest good of society, even though the present Reichstag declines to grant it practical powers to deal with the Social Democrats. An appeal to the country ought to result in a stronger Government majority."

The Bismarckian editors speak enthusiastically of Prince Hohenlohe's policy, whatever that may be. They say that he is animated by the spirit of the old régime, and will guide the empire in the way followed by Bismarck.

The Government's crushing defeat in its attempt to prosecute Liebknecht has not discouraged the Cabinet Ministers. Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe has taken pains, in fact, to have it understood that the "funeral" was not his. He let it be known in the lobbies yesterday that he was in duty bound to present the Public Prosecutor's demand to the Reichstag, although the measure was not undertaken at his instance. The Opposition accepts this as a weak Ministerial effort to save the Chancellor's prestige.

The Berliner Correspondenz, semi-official, confirmed on Friday the report that the Emperor tried to add 100,000 marks to Prince Hohenlohe's annual salary. This sum was intended to reimburse the Prince partially for sacrificing the 180,000 marks of a statthalter for the 54,000 marks of a Chancellor. The Social Democrats began a tremendous hullaballoo about the grant, which they regarded as unconstitutional, and it is announced officially to-day that the Emperor's offer has been declined.

The Polish miners have decided to hold a Social-Democratic Congress in Breslau to organize the Polish workingmen.

Count Mouravieff, who represents Russia in Copenhagen, and Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, are mentioned as likely candidates for the Berlin Embassy, which was left vacant by Count Schouvaloff's appointment to the Governorship of Russian Poland. Count Mouravieff, when attached to the Berlin Embassy some time ago, was one of the Emperor's favorites. He was also very popular in the Court circle.

The Vorwaerts has again shown its ability to get official documents which are marked "Confidential." It has made public the full text of a letter issued from the War Office to regulate the acceptance of the one-year volunteers. The officers concerned are instructed that Social-Democrats and Anarchists must be debarred from the short service. All efforts to find the Vorwaerts's source of information have failed. The Emperor, who was irritated keenly by the incident, has ordered that every copy of the instructions be traced. The investigation is in progress.

Baron Schimelpfennig, a Hanoverian, confirms the report that the Duke of Cumberland's son will succeed to the Brunswick throne in 1898, when he will come of age. The Czar, as the Duke's friend and relative, is said to have worked for this reconciliation with the Emperor.

The Saxon authorities have forbidden the Social-Democratic Congress of textile workers, which was to be held on Dec. 30 at Crimmitzschau.

The bazaar of the American Church in Dresden yielded 1,500 marks profit. Stalls were kept by Miss Valls, Miss Heskells, and Miss Potter of Chicago, Miss Plummer of Philadelphia, and Miss Holloway of Baltimore.

The Dresden police have given notice that all foreigners intending to stay in Dresden more than three months must register.

The Rev. Mr. Dickie, the new American pastor, and his wife held their first reception last week at Ambassador Runyon's residence.

An unprecedented riot upset business on the Berlin Boerse yesterday. Trade was proceeding as usual when Oscar Meyer, a broker, appeared on the floor. At once some thirty speculators and numerous visitors made for him with umbrellas and canes, beat him, and hustled him about, and eventually, amid shouts of "Turn him out!" and "Down with the rascal!" drove him to seek refuge in the pressroom, whence he was rescued by the committee and hurried away under police protection. Meyer is said to have inspired The Bourse Journal to charge certain dealers with making false quotations and conducting business in a dishonest manner generally. It was reported also that, after speculating in French rentes, Meyer tried to avoid his obligations by moving an injunction on the ground that his speculations were gambling transactions.

Leberecht von Kotze, the central figure in the anonymous letter scandal, is not content with his exculpation by a court-martial, and he proposes to call out five officers who made it unpleasant for him while he was under suspicion. One of the officers is a Prince.

The Court season promises to be dull enough outside the imperial functions. Many old society leaders do not intend to pass the Winter here. Some of them leave the city on account of the Kotze affair, which ruptured numerous friendships and spread a general feeling of discomfort through the Court circle. Count Schouvaloff's departure makes a wide social gap, and the ducal household of Ujest, a centre of fashion in the capital, has been disbanded, as its head is about to go to Mentone for his health. The ducal residence of Sagan will be thrown open only for dinners. The principal social events of the next few weeks will be the balls given by the Prince and Princess of Fuerstenberg at their Wilhelm Strause home, and the receptions of Count Welzecks.

The Berlin Anarchists met to-day to protest against the Anti-Socialist bill.

TO DO WITHOUT A REICHSTAG.

Opposition Deputies Believe that That Is What William Aims At.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Governor of the Zwickau district has dissolved the Social Democratic organization within his jurisdiction on the ground that it is a society without the rights of a corporation. Wilhelm Stolle is the Social Democrat who sits in the Reichstag for the constituency.

This summary action, together with Minister Koeller's defiant utterances in the Reichstag, are taken by many Radicals and Social Democrats to indicate that the Government is steering straight for a Parliamentary conflict.

Several Opposition Deputies say that the Emperor evidently seeks to govern with a Federal Council, as suggested by Councillor Roessler in a recent pamphlet, but without a Reichstag.

A CHURCH FULL OF DISCORDS

Organist Hanson, Accused of Starting Them, Resigned, but Harmony Did Not Return.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 16.—The congregation of the Astoria Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Charles R. Park is pastor, is debating whether the organ music in the church has improved since the forced resignation of James Hanson as organist was accepted and Edward Hahn was put in his place in the organ loft.

The discussion has become quite heated, owing to the fact that at a recent meeting of the Church Board, John Hanson, James Hanson's father, resigned as Trustee and Treasurer of the church, and, with his family, began attending services in the Reformed Dutch Church.

The church found itself without an organist about two months ago, owing to the resignation of the young woman who had held the position for several years. Trustee Frederick Hallett, who is leader of the choir and tenor soloist, has charge of the music of the church. He appointed young Hanson organist. Everything went along smoothly until some of the members of the congregation concluded that the organ music in the church was not as good as it had formerly been. On one or two occasions there was a discord from the organ, and criticism was frequently heard.

Hallett called on young Hanson the day before Thanksgiving, and told him he had secured the services of Edward Hahn to play next day. Hanson at once wrote out his resignation and sent it to the Trustees. Besides his father, the other Trustees were George A. Halsey, his cousin; Alderman John Mackie, Choir Leader Hallett, and his father, Charles W. Hallett. All voted to accept Hanson's resignation, and the young man's father became indignant. After giving vent to his feelings, he resigned as Trustee and Treasurer of the church.

When this action became known, the friends of Hanson denounced Hallett, and Hallett's friends said things about Hanson, and the whole thing resolved itself into a spirited discussion as to the quality of Hanson's organ playing and Hallett's ability as a judge of church music.

Ex-Trustee Hanson says he knows Hallett's motive in acting as he did. "He and my son," said Mr. Hanson, "are members of the Astoria Athletic Club. Some time ago, Hallett tried to be elected Captain, and James worked against him. He has been waiting ever since for an opportunity of getting even. Hallett and his father want to run the whole church. The other Trustees, who know nothing about music, do just as he tells them to."

Hallett denies that he had any spite at all in the matter, and says he never knew until recently that Hanson voted against him when he ran for Captain of the Astoria Athletic Club. His reason for getting Hahn as organist, he says, was that the congregation was complaining about the bad organ-playing. Several times, he declares, Hanson made most frightful discords, and the members were kept in a state of nervous anxiety while he was playing.

FUNERAL SERVICES IN THE STREET

The Body of Keyser, Who Was Drowned, Disinterred and Re-buried.

The body of Abraham Keyser, a retired grocer, was found in the Hutchinson River, near Pelham Bay Park, Westchester County, last Tuesday. Mr. Keyser's mind was weak. He left his home, 425 East Eighty-third Street, Oct. 19 to go to see his son Lester, who keeps a grocery at 1,410 Second Avenue. He left Lester that afternoon, and was not again seen alive by the family. He had $14 with him. A woman claimed to have seen him at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, and a diver was engaged to search for the body near there.

When the body was found a description of it was printed in a Mount Vernon newspaper, which fell into the hands of one of Mr. Keyser's nine children. It was said that there were slippers on the feet. When Mr. Keyser disappeared he wore slippers, so Lester Keyser went to Mount Vernon to see if the drowned man was his father.

The body had been interred, but was exhumed and identified. It was brought to this city yesterday, and funeral services according to Jewish rites were held in the street in front of 313 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, the residence of Mrs. I. Samuels, a married daughter. The rules of the Board of Health do not permit the taking into a building where people live of a body that has been disinterred.

Mr. Keyser came from Russia. He was sixty-seven years old and left considerable property.

A Statue for the Cathedral.

The first statue for the adornment of the exterior of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, is expected to arrive and be placed in position in about two months. It has been in the hands of the artist, in the Stoltzenberg ateliers, at Roermond, Holland, for about a year.

The statue is 9 feet in height, and is of Savoniere stone, whose creamy white will have a splendid effect when placed in juxtaposition with the white marble edifice, whose twin spires constitute a chief attraction of Fifth Avenue.

The statue represents the Immaculate Conception in an original design. The Blessed Virgin is represented standing upon a figure of the world, crushing the serpent's head.

The statue will be placed immediately over the centre of the main entrance. It will be the first figure placed on the exterior of the imposing edifice. It is expected that others will follow until all the niches are filled.

Entertainment for Infirm Hebrews.

An entertainment for the inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, One Hundred and Fifth Street, near Columbus Avenue, was given under the direction of the Board of Managers yesterday at 3 o'clock.

Among those who took part were Miss Rosa Franko, soprano; Siegfried Pohlman, flute; Benjamin W. Huebsch, violin, and Daniel A. Huebsch, piano.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Origin, History, and Methods of This Famous Association.

IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY

Forty-four Nationalities United Under an International Agreement—Japanese Association, and What It Is Doing.

The officers of the American National Red Cross have issued from their headquarters in Washington an interesting statement concerning the origin, history, and methods of the association, together with an outline of what the Japanese branch is doing for humanity's sake in the war now waging in the East.

In regard to the origin of the Red Cross, it is sufficient to say that the ideas which culminated in the international treaty now adhered to by forty-four separate nationalities were conceived by M. Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, a member of the Society of Public Utility of Switzerland. Happening to witness the battle of Solferino in Italy, June 24, 1859, he became horror-stricken by the needless suffering of the wounded and dying, who lay upon the field for days without medical aid. M. Dunant described in a souvenir book which he wrote the scenes which so profoundly stirred him. He also set forth in his book plans of joining the Governments of the world in an international compact which should afford immunity and protection to civil aid upon battlefields, thereby augmenting the military medical facilities and reducing the needless suffering.

His ideas were earnestly taken up by his society, and with the aid and co-operation of the Swiss Federal Council, a conference of nations was held in Geneva in October, 1863, and that was followed by the Geneva Convention of August, 1864, at which the treaty which bears that name was created. This treaty was at once signed by sixteen leading nations; which number has since been increased to forty, including the United States; the latter gave its adhesion by act of Congress, March 1, 1882. The act was ratified by the Congress of Berne—the international ratifying power—June 9, 1882, and proclamation of President Arthur, June 26, 1882. The incoming Administration of 1881 was the first to awaken to the national importance of the Red Cross, and to Garfield, Arthur, Blaine, and Windom is due the credit of grasping the merits of the treaty. The Red Cross (a red Greek cross on a white ground) is the universally-adopted emblem or insignia of that organization which is known as the Red Cross Treaty of Geneva.

The resolutions of the Geneva Conference provide that there shall be, in every treaty country, one committee, and only one, whose duty it shall be to co-operate in time of war by all the means in its power with the medical and sanitary service of the army, and this committee shall place itself in communication with the Government of its own country in order that its offers of assistance, in case of need, may be accepted. In the event of war, the committee of belligerent nations shall furnish relief to their respective armies in proportion to their respective resources, and, if it need be, they shall solicit the assistance of committees of neutral nations within the treaty. With the concurrence of the military authorities they shall, upon request, place nurses upon the battlefields, but only under the direction of the military commanders.

The interchange of communications between the several national committees is made through the Swiss committee, which bears the title of the "Comté International." As early as 1865 it had been indirectly proposed that the committees might increase their usefulness by relief work in cases of calamities other than war, but the proposal met with no favor. It was not until the formation of the United States committee, in 1881, that such a feature, owing to the earnest advocacy of such a progressive measure by Miss Clara Barton, took practical form and thereby broadened the scope of the humane work. The matter was laid before the international committee, which ably seconded Miss Barton's efforts. By that committee it was submitted to the other treaty countries, and finally unanimous sanction was given. The change, or addition to the original intention, became known as the "American amendment." What this amendment has meant to the sufferers by fire, flood, pestilence, cyclones, and other great calamities in our own country during the last dozen years is well known. Upon adopting the treaty of the Geneva Convention, each nation is required at once to instruct its army in the philapthropic and humane objects and the provisions of the treaty.

Japan gave its adhesion to the treaty of Geneva in 1886. In 1889, at the third Red Cross Association, his Majesty the Emperor was tendered and accepted the Presidency. In accepting, the Emperor spoke as follows: "I am more than honored by this distinguished assembly in receiving and accepting this honorable position. It will give me great pleasure to be an active worker in an active association." The fullest protection of the emblem of the Red Cross was given by an imperial decree forbidding its use for any purpose except by the army and the Red Cross Association. There can be little wonder, then, that the association is doing such noble and efficient work during the present hostilities, or that the Japanese Minister of War promulgated on Sept. 22 last, the following notice to the army and to the inhabitants, recalling to their minds their obligations and duties in behalf of the cause of duty and mercy to the suffering, sick, and wounded, whether of their own army or that of their enemy:

"Belligerent operations being properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and there being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succor and rescue should be extended, even to the enemy's forces who are disabled either by wounds or disease. In obedience to these principles, civilized nations in times of peace enter into conventions to mutually assist disabled persons in times of war, without distinction of friend or foe. This humane union is called the Geneva Convention, or more commonly the Red Cross Association. Japan became a party to it in June, 1886, and her soldiers have already been instructed that they are bound to treat with kindness and helpfulness such of their enemies as may be disabled by wounds or disease.

"China not having joined any such convention, it is possible that her soldiers, ignorant of these enlightened principles, may subject diseased or wounded Japanese to merciless treatment. Against such contingencies the Japanese troops must be on their guard. But at the same time they must never forget that however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization, his disabled succored, his captured kindly and considerately treated. It is not alone to those disabled by wounds or sickness that merciful and gentle treatment should be extended. Similar treatment is also due to those who offer no resistance to our arms. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. We cannot too much admire the course pursued by a certain Western country, which, in handing over an enemy's General, complied with all the rites and ceremonies suitable to the rank of the captive.

"Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august sovereign, and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity. They have now an opportunity to afford practical proof of the value they attach to these principles."

OYAMA IWAO, COUNT,
Minister of State for War.
Sept. 22, 27 the year of Meiji.

A very close relationship exists between the American and Japanese associations. A delegation of citizens of Tokio waited on Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, in 1886, and requested of her information and forms as to the organization of and methods employed by the American committee, and it is most probable that, should the exigencies of the present war tax the Japanese association beyond its capacity, the American committee would be among the first to be applied to for assistance, and no other national committee would be more generous or prompt in its response.

The spirit of the Geneva treaty insists that immediately a soldier is wounded or becomes disabled by sickness he is no longer a belligerent, but becomes from that moment a neutral, a subject for the merciful care of those employed in administering relief under the treaty; hence Japan, by instructing her army to show the same degree of tender mercy to a wounded, sick, or even a dead Chinese soldier that they would to their own, is simply carrying out with the most commendable faithfulness the obligations she took upon herself when her signature and seal were given to the Geneva Convention because this is not more or less than every other treaty nation has pledged itself to do. This is what the Red Cross means, and no better object lesson could be given to those who would know what the Red Cross is than that now being shown by the treatment of Japan toward her own and her enemy's sick and wounded.

Both the American and Japanese associations are constituted under the same treaty bound by the same laws, and, in case of war, would take similar courses. Each has its National Committee or body as its active head; that of Japan is at Tokio, consisting of many of its nobles, who have elected their Emperor as its President or head. The Empress becomes the patroness, as Empress Augusta was patroness of the Red Cross of Germany, to the time of her death, and the present Empress took her place. The Emperor, as head of this civil association, acts in conjunction with his Minister of War, who promulgates the requirements of the treaty officially to the military. The strict obedience of the military to these general orders, common to and in no way differing from those of each of the other forty treaty nations, is the origin and only reason for all the notable and commendable charity of Japan so widely spoken of to-day. It is the result, not so much of the "exceptionable humanity, progress, and advancement" of Japan, as of the protection of the Red Cross, the co-operation of her military with it, and the strict discipline of her troops in regard to it. Japan is not only in perfect accord with the letter and spirit of the Red Cross, but her splendid work in this war challenges the admiration of the world. His Majesty the Emperor at once grasped the vital principle which is the foundation of the Red Cross—the protection of its insignia—and having enacted laws prohibiting its use by any one unauthorized by the Red Cross Society of the War Department, is enabled to carry out the wise and beneficent provisions of the Geneva Convention unhampered.

The American National Red Cross is situated at Washington; its Presidency was tendered to President Garfield, who declined in favor of Miss Clara Barton, "as a just recognition of her valuable services in having brought the Red Cross into this country, and carried the treaty through Congress and the American amendment through the foreign ratifying powers." Our American National Red Cross, under its amendment, has rendered relief in great disasters in civil life for the last twelve years.

OPPOSED IN INDIAN TERRITORY

THE BERRY-LITTLE BILL SAID TO HAVE UNWISE PROVISIONS.

The Allotment Provisions Are Not Liked by Those Who Are Known as Squaw Men.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 16.—In the attempt to solve the present troublesome situation in the Indian Territory, additional complications are developing every day. The Berry-Little bill, which seems to be backed by all the Arkansas delegation to the Congress of the United States, appears to have been framed to give McAllister, the coal town, a boom for the capital of the new State of Indianola, but it is well known that there is a scheme back of all that, which, at the proper time, will propose the annexation of enough territory to make Fort Smith the capital.

There are many people who are ready to stake their reputations on the proposition that the provisions of the Berry-Little scheme cannot be made to work. It provides for the division of the Territory into twenty-one counties, the boundaries to be arbitrarily fixed by a commission appointed by the President. The county seats are established by this bill.

The experience of Oklahoma Territory along that line has shown the injustice which any county or community is likely to suffer at the hands of the Land Office clerk who may be intrusted with this important work.

The bill makes good provisions for the legislative branch of the State; the prohibition of liquor selling among the Indians is just, proper, and of great importance. The abolition of all tribal relations is approved by all fair-minded men, but is strongly opposed by the influential squaw men, who are enjoying valuable concessions that would then be worthless.

The allotment provisions of the bill will be fought for the same reason, as it will break up some of the fine farms which have been cultivated by the men enjoying the special privileges under the crude laws of the tribes. There are men—many of them with not a drop of Indian blood in their veins—who have several thousand acres of fine farm lands, on which are regularly employed thirty to fifty improvident Indians. These squaw men live in most luxurious style, while the families surrounding them are never out of their debt. This results in practical serfdom, and is a positive hindrance to all attempts at civilization and advancement of the common red men.

This feature of the Indian problem has had more to do with the practical failure of the Dawes commission than all other influences combined.

Another forceful cause of opposition to the Berry-Little scheme will come from the men in Oklahoma Territory who have all along been strong advocates of Statehood. They have rendered the Dawes commission valuable assistance in the long and difficult struggle to secure a treaty with the Chickasaw people for allotment and opening of the surplus lands to settlers. These efforts are likely to prove successful, and the fine lands of the Chickasaw country may be thrown open about the time that the reservation of the Kiowas, Comaches, and Apaches is opened, the treaty for which is now before Congress.

The Dawes commission has intended these two valuable reservations to be added to Oklahoma Teritory, and other disposition of that country will be fought bitterly by some of the strongest advocates of Statehood. The geographic regularity of both the proposed State of Indianola and of Oklahoma Territory would be better preserved by attaching the Chickasaw country to Oklahoma as suggested by the Dawes commission.

It is claimed by the Statehood advocates in Oklahoma that the Fort Smith scheme has been proposed just at this time because of the very urgent demand that some quick and radical action be had in the interest of law and order in the Indian Territory. It is declared that under no other conditions could such a plan have found a single advocate outside the Arkansas delegation.

Senator Berry is severely criticised for allowing himself to be used by these schemers, as he has always been considered one of the best-posted and fair-minded men, determined to secure the quickest and most practical solution of the Indian problem. The friends of Statehood hope that out of this movement there may be evolved something that is fair and free from all suspicions of schemes and jobbery, as the situation is too critical to permit any foolishness.

The Brooklyn Law Enforcers.

The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, which has recently been incorporated, will begin its work Wednesday evening, when it will hold a mass meeting in the Hanson Place Baptist Church. Col. Alexander S. Bacon will preside.

George F. Elliott, President of the society, will speak on gambling, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will take for his subject "Is There a Need of a Law Enforcement Society?"

"What About Teaching Temperance in Our Schools?" is to be the subject of the Rev. J. F. Carson, and Col. William C. Beecher will tell "All About Saloon Keepers."

T. De Quincey Tully will show, by stereopticon, pictures of lawlessness in Brooklyn. The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the church, will speak on "What Is Our Duty?"

FEEDING WHEAT TO STOCK

Timely Discovery of the Farmers of the Great West.

LOSS OF THE CORN CROP A BLESSING

It Pays Better to Fatten Hogs and Cattle on Grain Than to Bring It East—Rough on the Railroads.

The drought, which was accompanied by siroccos at short intervals, that prevailed from Western Texas to Central Minnesota during portions of last July and August, and which blasted the corn crop of six States, has proved to be a most potent educational factor to Western farmers, and is undoubtedly the greatest blessing that has been bestowed on Western American agriculture for many years.

The destruction of the corn crop that caused that grain to climb skyward on all Boards of Trade, where eager, intelligent speculators congregate to gamble in breadstuffs and provisions, has revolutionized the methods employed in the West to raise and fatten horned stock and swine, and will inevitably most seriously and disastrously affect the future earnings of all trans-Mississippi railroads that operate in the wheat-growing area of our land. In addition, when the far-reaching effects of this change of methods are thoroughly understood by the holders of millions of dollars' worth of dishonored farm mortgages of the West, it will cause their hearts to beat high with hopes of almost certainly recovering the money that they thought was irretrievably lost.

The Western corn crop was never before so promising as in last June and early July. Much of the corn had been "laid by," and the promise was for an extraordinary crop. The usual provision had been made for the profitable disposal of this crop by enormously increasing the number of breeding swine. The breeding was additionally stimulated by the high price then ruling for swine products. In July the mercury climbed to fateful heights in Western thermometers. Siroccos blew from the Mexican desert. Daily the heat increased. If the wind did not blow in fiery blasts from the Southwest, the mercury mounted higher and higher till 112° was arrived at in Central Kansas—this in the shade.

The wheat had been harvested. The chinchbugs, those destructive insect pests of agriculture in partially arid regions, swarmed from the dry, sapless wheat stubble into adjacent cornfields and joined forces with the drought in a most destructive raid on the corn. Quickly the farmers lost the crop on which they had depended to raise and fatten their stock. They were caught with a large hog crop on their hands. Their garners were filled with wheat which could not be sold at prices that would repay them for its production.

Thirty-two-cent wheat, thirty-five-cent wheat in Kansas and Nebraska, and a large crop of swine and no corn, caused a doleful howl to be voiced along the eastern fringe of the great plains, a howl that was indicative of an overwhelming agricultural and financial disaster having overtaken the entire region. The Eastern holders of Western farm mortgages echoed the cry of distress. They imagined that they saw the value of the securities they held blown out of existence by fiery blasts from the Southwest. The Western agents of Eastern farm mortgage negotiating companies were sadly thoughtful men. They saw their easy, profitable commission-pocketing lives ended, and a struggle for food begun.

The price of wheat was low and that of corn very high. The farmers who had lost their corn must procure food for their hogs and fattening cattle, or throw the unfinished animals on a reluctant market. To buy corn was beyond their means. The high freights that the overcapitalized transportation companies charged to haul corn from regions where corn matured or was stored in the stricken districts averaged 10 cents per bushel, which, when added to the selling price of corn, forbade all importation of feed for stock. The wheat, if sold, would not repay cost of production in many cases, and in despair the farmers began to feed it to stock hogs, to fattening hogs, and to cattle. The grain was fed whole, fed dry, fed wet, fed soaked to mushiness. It was coarsely ground, and the meal fed dry, fed wet, soaked to sourness, fed as mush, fed as thin slops, and the scales were kept in constant use. A few hogs or cattle would be separated from the main bunch for experimental purposes, and a daily record of the weight of wheat they consumed and of their loss or gain in weight kept.

Alfalfa fields were used as pasture for young pigs, and the roughness they gathered there was fattened with unhusked wheat, generally fed dry. Carefully the farmers of the drought-stricken region figured, and thoughtfully they studied those figures. A month rolled into the past, and it was September. Then there was earnest whispering among the farmers, as they gathered in groups on street corners of county towns of Saturday afternoons to talk and gossip, that the wheat they were feeding to hogs was fetching from 50 to 65 cents a bushel, with hogs at $4.50 per 100 pounds; that the animals were more healthy than when fed on corn; that light was breaking along the black financial horizon, and cheerfulness promptly began to displace gloom in sorely-distressed agricultural regions where farmers' dreams were all of foreclosure of mortgage proceedings.

Presently men who were naturally enthusiastic began to exaggerate the amount of pork or beef that a bushel of wheat would make. Most misleading estimates were made and published. Many men claimed that the scales showed that wheat was worth $1 per bushel for fattening purposes when hogs sold for 5 cents per pound—in other words, that a bushel of wheat would produce twenty pounds of pork if properly fed. If these men had claimed that a bushel of wheat, coarsely ground, would produce twenty pounds of weight if fed to young pigs that had access to an alfalfa or rye field and plenty of pure water, the figures would have approximated correctness. The writer failed to find a single authentic, confidence-inspiring record of more than thirteen pounds of pork being produced per bushel of wheat fed to mature hogs, and the average production per bushel for twenty-three authentic records that have been examined is eleven and one-half pounds per bushel of wheat fed. That average is sufficiently high to solve several exceedingly tough problems that the Western farmer has been lying awake nights to study these many years that he has been engaged in carrying on a competitive war with ill-paid labor that toils in foreign breadstuff-producing fields, and carrying our highly-protected manufacturing industries on his back the while.

When the knowledge that wheat could be fed to swine, and to horned cattle and horses also, at a profit became widely distributed among Western farmers, they began to smile a smile indicative of supreme satisfaction, and laugh lowly, one to the other, when they gathered in alliance halls or in stores in market towns. They had accidentally discovered how to strike a most damaging blow at the corporations they consider to be their most oppressive enemies, i. e., railroads that operate in the trans-Mississippi wheat region and in the great interior basin that lies between the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges, by depriving those corporations of the bulky, primary freight on the transportation of which their dividend-earning and interest-paying capacity depended in a great measure. There was more than satisfaction in the matter. There was joyful exultation over every bushel of grain fed to stock.

To understand the extreme bitterness that all Western farmers evince toward railroad corporations the Eastern people must know that during the era of decline in value of farm produce the value of wheat has fallen from about $1.20 per bushel to from 35 to 40 cents per bushel at the interior points where it was gathered preparatory to shipment to export ports. And during this time there has been no corresponding reduction in freight rates. The managers of Western railroad companies have in effect said, "We must have so much money to pay our fixed charges." They in no instance sought to aid the farmers out of the financial slough they have been floundering in. They have resolutely charged the highest rate the produce would bear and still move to market. The Western farmers hate the transportation corporations? Yes, and so bitterly that when many of these corporations were clutched by receivers' hands the whole Western people united in a mighty exultant shout of "Thank God!" Now, when they have discovered that they can feed their wheat at a profit, and so concentrate sixty pounds of grain into from eleven to thirteen pounds of meat with the aid of a hog, and deprive the railroads of from forty-seven to forty-nine pounds of freight at the same time, their satisfaction is boundless. They have fed and fed and fed, and they will continue to feed and feed and feed, and to exult over the misfortunes of the railroads that they allege oppressed them in the past.

Throughout the region in which the area of cultivated land is about equally divided between wheat and corn the air now resounds with the harsh, metallic hum made by small, steel-plate-grist mills grinding wheat preparatory to feeding it to cattle, horses, and hogs. On every large farm one of these most effective mills is grinding wheat for the neighborhood, and by the grinding is daily depriving the railroads of tons and tons of freight.

The first estimates of the amount of wheat of the crop of 1894 that would be fed, published by authority of the Chicago Board of Trade, were entirely too low; then the Agricultural Department tried its hand, and it greatly underestimated the amount of wheat that would be fed. Lately the estimates have been increased to 100,000,000 bushels, and every intelligent, observant man who possesses accurate knowledge of the number of animals that are being fed, who has seen the feeding and heard the mills revolve, and who has listened to the farmers talk, knows that the estimate of 100,000,000 bushels is not sufficiently large. It is safe to assert that at least 125,000,000 bushels of wheat of the crop of 1894 will be fed to hogs, cattle, and working animals.

The feeding has spread beyond the boundaries of the drought-blasted region far into the Eastern Mississippi Valley States, and the wheat-feeding habit has seized on the farmers of the most productive area of wheat land in the world, which is the Palouse region in Washington and Idaho, where wheat sold last Summer at the ruinous price of 26 cents per bushel, including the sack.

As has been said, at least 125,000,000 bushels of wheat of the crop of 1894 will be fed to stock, and by far the larger portion of that great bulk of wheat will be fed in the region that is tributary to the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Railway and Navigation, the Rock Island, the Chicago Burlington and Quincy, the Northwestern, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern Railroad Companies. The result of withholding 125,000,000 bushels of wheat from shipment and condensing it into a little less than one-sixth of its weight in meat will be most disastrous to the earning capacity of the railroads listed, as it will deprive them of at least $10,000,000 of revenue.

As for the effect the feeding of wheat will have on the value of Western farm mortgages, the larger portion of the wheat grown west of the Missouri River is produced on mortgaged land, and land that was originally mortgaged when wheat sold at the primary markets for from 85 cents to $1.25 per bushel. The capacity of the land to carry mortgages when it was first incumbered was enormous. As the value of wheat steadily shrank year by year the capacity of the land to carry mortgages shrank in the same proportion, until finally, about two years ago, the capacity of wheat land to bear mortgage disappeared from wide areas. The ability of a wheat land to carry mortgages is rigidly measured by the amount of wheat that can be produced to a profit on it, and that is the only measure. All talk of the credit of wheat-growing portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, or Washington having been injured by Populists or any other political party is absurd. The credit of a wheat-growing community is predicated wholly on the amount of profit that can be drawn from its agriculture, and sentimental politics has no more to do with the credit of the wheat-growing area than it has with establishing the price of bricks.

The old figures of 40 cents being the cost of producing wheat are no longer truthful. Horses, tools, food, and clothing are far cheaper than they were twenty years ago, and farm wages have been reduced one half. The average farmer, who tills fairly-productive land, is now producing wheat for about 30 cents per bushel. Skillful farmers, who till the most productive land, have reduced the cost of producing a bushel of wheat to about 25 cents, this on large areas, yielding, say, twenty bushels per acre. But it is safe to assert that when wheat fetches from 30 to 35 cents per bushel at the gathering points of the interior, that the land has no mortgage-bearing capacity, and that has been the case in the West for several years. Now that this year's experiments have proved that wheat is worth from 50 to 65 cents to feed to fattening hogs and cattle, and worth more than those figures to feed to young, growing stock, the mortgage-bearing capacity of Western wheat land has been increased enormously.

There is no reason for the owners of mortgages on fertile wheat land that lies east of the hundredth meridian to be discouraged and apprehensive of ultimate loss of investment because of non-payment of interest by mortgagors for the last two years. These unfortunate men could not pay. The conditions are now changed, and if swine products do not sharply decline, the farmers who now till all the productive upland and fertile bottom land lying east of the hundredth meridian will surely pay off the mortgages that now incumber their acres, and that result will be arrived at through feeding wheat to stock. The whole of the vast area lying between meridians 96.30 and 100, and extending from Oklahoma to our northern boundary, will be transformed from a region of sorrow, misery, and bankruptcy into a prosperous country within two years by the change in method of feeding and fattening stock cattle.

The value of a crop of wheat of fifteen bushels per acre is increased at least 15 cents per bushel over the market price by feeding to stock. This increase amounts to $2.25 per acre, and that sum represents 8 per cent. interest on a mortgage of nearly $28 per acre. The fact is that but little of the wheat land is mortgaged for more than $8 per acre. The aggregate of increased profits for four years would lift the mortgages from nine-tenths of the wheat farms. The salvation of the wheat farmer and of the mortgagee lies, during this era of low prices for breadstuffs, in feeding the cereal grain to cattle and hogs. But, unfortunately, the further destruction of railroad values lies in the same act, and to destroy the value of railroad property is, to a Western farmer, as sweet water to an Arab of the desert.

The loss of the corn crop of 1894 was a blessing to the Western wheat farmers and to the holders of wheat land mortgages, and it has been the most severe blow the trans-Mississippi railroads have ever received, because the change in feeding methods will deprive them of opportunity to earn millions of dollars by transporting wheat from the farm to the market.

TO BE MADE A MONSIGNOR TO-DAY

Bishop McDonnell to Invest the Rev. Dr. J. P. O'Connell of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea at Court and Luqueer Streets, Brooklyn, has had conferred upon him the title of Monsignor, and the Papal brief has been received.

The ceremony of investiture will take place at 10:20 this morning in the church over which he has been pastor many years. Bishop McDonnell will be present, and will assist at the mass, and Mgr. O'Connell will be the celebrant, with the Rev. Father Hogan as deacon, the Rev. Father Logue as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father McGinn as master of ceremonies.

When the new Monsignor appears within the sanctuary he will be robed for the first time in purple, and Bishop McDonnell will invest him with the rochet, made of the finest lace, the cincture, of purple silk, and the manteletta of purple silk and lined with red satin.

During the mass the new Monsignor will use a chalice of gold and silver, a gift from the Pope, and consecrated by him. After mass there will be a banquet in the hall adjoining the church. Mgr. O'Connell will be the guest Thursday evening at a re

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Higher in Sympathy with Improved Conditions.

BENEFIT ANTICIPATED FROM POOLING

The Speculative Movement in Sugar Still in Progress—Gold Exports Check the Advance—Dividends Declared.

The incident of the week which had more influence on prices than any other was the adoption by the House of Representatives on Wednesday of the bill authorizing pooling by the railways, under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It was commented on as the first legislative action in several years involving railways which has not been adverse to their interests. Its effect on prices was well marked, and would have been more pronounced if the large engagements of gold for shipment had not exerted a restraining influence.

Gold exports were on about as large a scale as had been anticipated, and their effect on the Treasury reserve was very perceptible. The fund of free gold is again materially below the $100,000,000 line, and the fact has given rise to conjecture as to how soon it will become necessary to float another Government loan. The situation is, of course, disturbing, and it presents the strongest kind of argument in favor of prompt legislative action looking to the cure of the evils of our currency system. Funds seeking secure investment are lying idle at all the great foreign financial centres, and wise Congressional action at this time would go a long way toward inducing their use in America.

The news of the week as a whole was not unfavorable. The financial and commercial collapse in Newfoundland, while serious enough for the people of that island, had no influence on this centre, the business relations of the colony being almost entirely with Great Britain and France. Erie's affairs were thrown into greater confusion than ever by the practical abandonment of the Drexel, Morgan plan of reorganization. It is true that a new proposition has been made, but the general belief is that it will not be effective. The stock sold at its lowest price of the year on Monday. Dividends at the usual rates were declared during the week on Manhattan, Western Union, Sugar, and Rock Island. The Granger stocks all show improvement as a result of the passage of the Pooling bill, and the same may be said of the general list.

The speculative movement in Sugar continued, although it was not quite so active as on the previous week. Nevertheless, the capital stock was traded in very nearly twice over. The dividend was declared on Wednesday, and was recovered on the following day. On Friday the stock was at its highest of the week, 94⅛, but on Saturday it was weak. The action of the Senate in refusing further to consider the sugar tariff was, of course, favorable to the trust, but beyond this there were no new developments concerning the property, and its fluctuations were made by the clique in control of the speculation. There was a fair business done in Chicago Gas, the buying in the latter part of the week being especially good. There was some gambling in Distilling and Cattle Feeding early in the week, but when traders found that the advance was not sustained they threw over their holdings and the stock closed weak. The Directors of the concern were in session in Peoria on several days of the week, but no announcement was made of their conclusions. A plan of reorganization is promised in the near future, but nothing suggested by the present control is likely to be accepted by the stockholders. Other industrials were firm, but were without special feature.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing Dec. 16, 1893.
Adams Express	140	140	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38⅜	38	..
American Cotton Oil	27	24	20¾
American Cotton Oil pf.	70½	68	47½
*American Sugar Refining	94½	87¼	83½
*Am. Sugar Refining pf.	93½	91	85½
*American Tobacco	98	93⅜	75
American Tobacco pf.	108	105½	90
At., Topeka & S. F.	5	4⅝	19
Baltimore & Ohio	67¾	63½	71½
*Bay State Gas	22½	20½	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	55	55	..
Canada Southern	51	50¼	53
Canadian Pacific	60½	58	74
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	17⅜	18¾
Chicago Gas	73⅝	70½	107½
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅜	97¼	102⅞
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	142¼	142½	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅞	71½	77¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39⅜	38	38⅜
C., M. & St. Paul	60¼	57⅞	61⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	120¼	119	121½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64½	61⅜	67⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26	26¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	75	75	..
Columbus & Hock. Coal	5¼	5	9½
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17½	17¼	21½
Consolidated Gas Co.	130½	127⅜	129¾
Delaware & Hudson	127⅝	125½	133½
Del., Lack. & West.	160⅞	158	163⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	35⅜	34	32⅛
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5¾	5¾	..
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	8⅜	8½
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	103½	99⅞	99½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brook.	111½	111½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	64
General Electric	36¼	34⅜	37⅝
Great Northern pf.	101½	101½	106¼
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	2⅛	2⅛	..
Leclede Gas	27	24½	16
Laclede Gas pf.	82⅜	78½	..
Lake Erie & Western	17⅜	16¾	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73	71½	67
Lake Shore	137¾	134¼	126⅛
*Long Island Traction	14¼	13⅜	..
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	52⅞	48⅞
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7⅜	7	9¾
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	22	20¼	40
Manhattan Consolidated	106¾	103⅞	127
Michigan Central	98	98	101½
Minn. & St. L., all issues pd.	30¼	30¼	..
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	49	46½	..
Minnesota Iron	47	47	..
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	28	22⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	23¼	22½	24
Mobile & Ohio	18⅝	18⅜	21
Morris & Essex	162	161½	..
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	68	68	..
*National Lead Company	40	38½	25⅜
*National Lead Co. pf.	85	84½	70⅜
National Linseed Oil	18	17¾	25⅞
National Starch	7	7	..
New Central Coal	7	7	..
New-Jersey Central	94½	92	117
New-York Central	100¾	99	101½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	32⅜	31	..
New-York & New-Haven	197	197	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	71	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	28¼	..
New-York, L. E. & West.	11⅜	9½	15¼
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	24	23½	33
New-York, Sus. & West.	15¼	14¾	16
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	42¾	42½	47½
Norfolk & Western	6⅝	5½	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	20	18½	21¼
North American	4½	4	4½
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	6
Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	17¼	21¼
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15½	16¼
Oregon Improvement	13	12	15½
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	21	21	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	7	..
Pacific Mail	22½	21½	14½
Peoria & Eastern	3	3	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	3¾	3⅜	6
Philadelphia & Reading	15½	14¾	19⅝
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33¾	32	31
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16½	15½	15
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47	43	48
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154¾	153½	171½
Rich. & W. P., 5th, in. pd.	16½	16½	..
St. Louis S. W.	5	5	..
St. Louis S. W. pf.	9⅞	9⅝	9¼
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅞	33⅜	37⅝
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	110	109	105
Southern Pacific	19⅜	18¾	21½
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅝	..
Southern Railway pf.	37⅝	36¾	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17½	16	16⅛
Texas Pacific	10⅛	9⅝	8¼
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8	8	..
Tol., At. A. & N. M.	2¼	2¼	..
Union Pacific	12½	11¼	20¼
United States Cordage	9¼	8¼	..
United States Cordage pf.	17	14¾	..
United States Cordage gtd.	26	25	..
United States Rubber	44⅜	42¾	47
United States Rubber pf.	98	97	91½
*United States Leathr.	8⅝	8	..
*United States Leather pf.	60⅝	59⅞	..
Wabash	6¾	6⅜	7⅛
Wabash pf.	14⅞	14¾	15½
Western Union Telegraph	89⅛	87⅞	87⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	10¼	14¾
Wisconsin Central	3⅞	3¾	6

*Unlisted. †Ex-dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in reserve of $443,175. The banks now hold $33,345,825 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $862,200, an increase in specie of $6,375,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $6,244,300, a decrease in deposits of $1,246,300, and a decrease in circulation of $29,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 15, '94.	Dec. 8, '94.	Dec. 16, '93.
Loans	$506,871,300	$507,733,500	$415,421,900
Specie	65,545,900	59,170,000	103,548,200
Legal t'd's.	109,009,900	115,245,200	96,508,400
Deposits	504,803,900	506,050,200	405,551,100
Circulation.	11,155,200	11,185,100	13,456,400

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Dec. 15, '94.	Dec. 8, '94.	Dec. 16, '93.
Specie	$65,545,900	$59,170,000	$103,548,200
Legal t'd's.	109,000,900	115,245,200	96,508,400
Total reserve.	$174,546,800	$174,415,200	$200,056,600
Reserve req'd ag't deposits.	141,200,975	141,512,550	123,887,775
Excess res've above legal requirements.	$33,345,825	$32,902,650	$76,168,825

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$33,345,825	1888	$9,672,225
1893	76,168,825	1887	7,928,400
1892	5,445,225	1886	4,068,200
1891	19,161,500	1885	26,747,800
1890	607,075	1884	40,686,625
1889	2,630,650		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier until Thursday, when, owing to the gold movement, rates became firmer. Call loans were weak at 1@2 per cent., with the average a little less than 1½ per cent.

Time money was quiet; offerings were liberal, but the demand was light. Quotations were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent for four to six months.

Commercial paper was unchanged. Rates were 2¼@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names, and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months' and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £452,817, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.64, became 63.28. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 26,960,000f in gold and lost 925,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was firm in the face of a good demand and a meagre supply of bills. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.89 for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.06¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Chicago—30c premium. Boston—15c discount. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16@⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London, bar silver was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,463,861, and the exports for the same period $91,665,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,201,810.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton and Terre Haute....1⅜
American Sugar, Ref....3¾
American Tobacco....4
American Tobacco pf....2½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific....1¼
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York....3½
Laclede Gas....1½
Laclede Gas pf....2½
Lake Erie & Western pf....3¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf....1
Minneapolis & St. Louis, all pd....2¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., all pd....2½
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford....1¾
Oregon Improvement....2
Oregon Railway & Navigation....1
Peoria & Eastern....1
P., C., C. & St. L....1½
P., C., C. & St. L., pf....4½
St. Paul M. & M....2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron....1
United States Rubber Co. pf....1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil....2⅞
American Cotton Oil pf....1¼
Bay State Gas....1¾
Baltimore & Ohio....3
Chicago Gas....1¾
General Electric....1
National Linseed Oil....1½
Norfolk & Western....1
Norfolk & Western pf....1
Pacific Mail....1¼
United States Cordage pf....1⅛

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st....4½
Brooklyn Elevated 2d....10½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Deb. 5s....1¼
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, Certs....1⅛
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York 5s....1⅛
Erie 1st Con....1
General Electric Deb. 5s....1½
Gal., H. & San Antonio 2d....1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s....1
Kansas Pacific con....1
Laclede Gas 1st....1½
Missouri Pacific con....1½
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis 1st....1
Northwestern 25-Year deb....1
Oregon Improvement con....1
Oregon Short Line 6s....1¾
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st....2
Oregon Railway & Nav. con. 5s, t. r....1¼
Rome, Watertown & Ogden. con....1½
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s....8
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s....3½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s....1¼
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r....1¾
Union Elevated 1st....3½

DECLINED.

Chicago & Erie 1st....3
Chicago & Erie 2d....1
Erie 2d con. certificates....1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st....1¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d....1
Savannah & Western 1st....2
United States Cordage 1st....1½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The market during last week was not characterized with the snap that has prevailed during the past six weeks; not that prices showed any decline, but as many investors and institutions are now closing up their books preparatory to the first of the year they are not in the market. After the first of the year bond dealers are looking for an active demand for bonds, and if it comes, higher prices will probably prevail.

Good bonds are scarce and command fancy prices, dealers buying in anticipation of the January investment demand. Brooklyn Elevated Railway securities were considerably higher, both the firsts and Union. Elevated firsts having advanced about 5 points, while the seconds sold up 11 points, on more favorable reports in regard to the companies' business. St. Louis and San Francisco 4s were active on the Stock Exchange, selling up 8 points on the expectation that the road will be detached from the Atchison system and reorganized on its own basis. Northern Pacific securities were inactive, with little or no change in price. The seconds sold at 88½. This figure includes over 10 per cent. back interest, and the road is now earning more than the interest on these bonds. It is not unlikely that action will soon be taken toward the payment of one or more coupons on these bonds, in which event there is likely to be a sharp advance in them. There was a good demand noticeable for some of the cheaper issues of bonds, Pittsburg and Western 4s closing at 84 bid, Rock Island 5s at 104½, and Wabash firsts at 105.

Municipal bonds were in good demand, with very few offerings. The City of Philadelphia loan on Monday was subscribed for seven times over, the bonds selling on about a 3 per cent. basis.

Traction bonds were also in good demand, with little change in price. The demand for these securities is constantly improving, and they bid fair to be one of the most active of investment securities in the coming year. Many institutions as well as individuals who in the past have restricted their investments to railroad and municipal bonds have looked into the security and have been investing largely.

Government bonds have been weak, selling as low as 118⅜. The syndicate has not reduced its price of 119¼, but large amounts of the bonds are offered at 119 elsewhere. The continued withdrawal of gold has made it look as if a new bond issue would not be improbable before long.

It is to be hoped that Congress will take some action regarding the finances of the country before long, as such action would immediately restore confidence abroad and would inspire European buying. No one on this side of the water doubts that something will be done, and that the purpose of the Administration is to preserve the credit of the nation at all hazards, but, unfortunately, Europeans have not the same faith that we have.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$11,083,966
Corresponding week 1893	7,118,487
Since Jan. 1, 1894	421,095,958
Corresponding period 1893	521,176,598

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,283,093
Corresponding week 1893	6,871,566
Since Jan. 1, 1894	340,412,485
Corresponding period 1893	356,638,234

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$77,037
Corresponding week 1893	18,540
Since Jan 1, 1894	18,053,421
Corresponding period 1893	65,081,947

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$4,172,129
Corresponding week 1893	2,657,087
Since Jan. 1, 1894	121,788,222
Corresponding period 1893	104,293,012

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 13, 1894	£33,743,446	.....
Dec. 14, 1893	25,851,937	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 13, 1894	81,398,071	£49,568,407
Dec. 14, 1893	68,442,000	50,848,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 13, 1894	40,169,250	13,389,750
Dec. 14, 1894	31,482,000	10,494,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 13, 1894	15,072,000	14,198,000
Dec. 14, 1893	10,192,000	16,095,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 13, 1894	4,082,000	6,826,000
Dec. 14, 1893	3,492,000	6,931,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 13, 1894	3,475,333	1,737,667
Dec. 14, 1893	2,790,667	1,395,333
SPAIN.		
Dec. 13, 1894	8,004,000	10,560,000
Dec. 14, 1893	7,918,000	6,800,000
Total last week	£185,944,100	£96,279,824
Corresponding week 1893	150,168,604	92,563,333
Week ending Dec. 6, 1894	184,062,041	95,801,531
Corresponding week 1893	149,435,715	92,385,167

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Dec. 15	$565,511,174
Balance for week ending Dec. 15	34,220,405
Clearings for week ending Dec. 8	610,664,961
Balance for week ending Dec. 8	39,458,378
*Clearings for week ending Dec 1	485,553,983
*Balance for week ending Dec. 1	40,019,084
Clearings for week ending Nov. 24	532,300,162
Balance for week ending Nov. 24	31,293,310
Clearings for week ending Nov. 17	564,700,305
Balance for week ending Nov. 17	39,248,815
*Clearings for week ending Nov. 10	467,522,590
*Balance for week ending Nov. 10	26,416,227

*For five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company gives notice that, as the receivers will be unable to pay the January coupon of the general mortgage bonds, the committee is prepared, on and after Jan. 2, to purchase such coupons from all bondholders who have assented to the reorganization agreement, on or before Dec. 31.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—The local stock market for the week shows the usual conditions at this time of the year, and until after the holidays no material activity is to be expected. The bank stock list continues quiet, with but few transactions, and prices as a rule are fairly well sustained. In the insurance stocks advancing prices are the feature, and, while the demand is rapidly increasing, the offerings are very light. The new year will undoubtedly show considerably higher prices for these stocks. The illuminating stocks are still sought for. Narragansett Electric Lighting has sold at 79¾ and is scarce. Providence Gas is strong, and at the present time none is offered. The local money market remains in much the same condition as reported last week. Rates for commercial paper are 4@5 per cent., with very little paper passing. Call loans to banks continue at 3 per cent., and cotton loans at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked
American	46	..
Blackstone Canal	25¼	27
City	63	..
Commercial	48	50
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	50	53
First	111	116
Fourth	125	..
Globe	52½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	25	..
Manufacturers'	135½	..
Merchants'	50½	..
Mechanics'	51¾	56
National Exchange	80	..
National of North America	42	44½
National Commerce	45¼	47
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	27	28
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	125	135
Third	98	103
Traders'	38	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	51	55
PAWTUCKET.		
Slater	160	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	254	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hart.	194½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	140
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	250½	..
Providence, Warren & B.	116	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	200	215
American Supply	70	..
Armgton & Sims	..	35
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	108	112
Nicholson File	46	..
National & Prov. Worsted pf.	..	105
National & Prov. Worsted 6s.	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	28	..
R. I. Perkins H-S.	99	105
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf.	106	110
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	46	..
Merchants'	44½	..
Providence Washington	43½	44½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	79¼	80
Providence Gas	81¼	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	102½	110
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	66	76
Prov. & Stonington Steamboat	147	149¾

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Local securities have been dull, and quotations show little change. A somewhat firmer feeling existed for Union Railway of New-York City stock. The "rights" offered Consolidated Transfer Company shareholders to subscribe for the new preferred stock of the Westcott Express Company have expired, and quotations for the stock and for the "rights" are dropped, and the new preferred, carrying with it the common, is added to the list at 105 bid and 115 asked.

The 2 per cent. Saranac and Lake Placid dividend was paid on Dec. 10. The stock is quoted, ex dividend, 10 per cent. higher for the bid price. The stockholders of the South End Bank yesterday voted unanimously for the proposition to reduce the number of the bank's Directors from fifteen to seven. More than two-thirds of the entire stock was represented at the meeting.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	120	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	100	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	120
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad stock	116½	117
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	117	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
†Celluloid Co.	66	69
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	101
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	51
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	40½
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	137	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air-Brake Company	..	20
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	65	70
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.	123	130
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R. gtd. 6s	111	113
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R. 2d mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	97½	98½
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	125	130
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	..	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy City Railroad Co.	82	83
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	104½	105½
Troy Gas Co.	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Co. pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The rates of discount last week were ¾ for three months and ½ for thirty days. The American and Australian shipments of gold indicate that there will be a plethora at New Year's. Silver was weak, America selling and India not buying. The Stock Exchange was quiet, but prices were firm. Consols rose ¾. Little was doing in American railroad securities. Denver and Rio Grande preference rose ¾; Atchison A bonds, Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, Mexican Central, and Wabash preference, ½ each. Erie fell 2¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¾; Norfolk and Western and Union Pacific, ½ each, and Atchison common, ¼.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

Alta	.19
Belcher	.64
Best & Belcher	.95
Bodie Consolidated	.67
Bulwer	.03
Challar	.48
Consolidated Cala. & Va.	3.90
Crown Point	.71
Gould & Curry	.40
Hale & Norcross	.94
Mexican	.65
Mono	.09
Ophir	1.70
Potosi	.34
Savage	.34
Sierra Nevada	.62
Union Consolidated	.34
Utah	.07
Yellow Jacket	.42

A LAW TO STOP STEALING

Reward Detectives and Discourage Buyers of Stolen Goods.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There came into my store to-day a man who offered to sell Yale key blanks at a price much below the lowest price at which they can be bought from the Yale Company, in any quantity, for ready cash, by the largest buyers. This man has been coming at intervals for several months with high-priced key blanks to sell at much below regular prices, and I am satisfied that they are stolen from some large hardware house by an employe, who turns them over to the man I speak of, and that the proceeds are divided between the two. Now, it may seem absurd that your readers should have their attention called to such a small steal as this, but it is only a sample lot. The number of electric door openers stolen from flat houses in the City of Brooklyn during the last few years is very large. I am told that one dealer in New-York City has bought over 100 door openers at less than half the price at which they could have been bought from the makers. Lead-pipe thieves strip a vacant house, and sell for $1 what it costs the owner $40 or $50 to replace. No arguments or statistics are needed to prove that the producers support the non-producers. The latter class is altogether too large. We fellows who work may be able to carry on our shoulders the sick, the lame, and the lazy, without much discomfort or disquietude, but when the assortment is enlarged by adding the rumsellers, gamblers, thieves, and prostitutes, we have a right to complain of being overloaded.

I think most of the stealing can be stopped by making detective work more profitable than buying stolen goods. If any one in my business could make $50 or $100 by hunting down the key-blank thief there would be no such thief, for the danger of detection would be too great. Whenever a junkman can make $100 by informing on a lead-pipe thief, there will be no lead pipe stolen. I have talked with some of the most clear-headed business men about the plan of preventing theft by offering large standing rewards for convicting evidence, and have not found one who did not agree in regard to its being the proper policy. The present system is a dead failure. Why not try an ounce of prevention?

WILLIAM P. PECK.

No. 352 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1894.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Umbria, from Liverpool.

A.—T. Abrahams, O. J. Ahlstrom.—B.—Edmund Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, W. B. D. Beatty, G. E. Beers, Sydney Bennett, H. C. Bickford, Mrs. Bickford, J. C. Bisaillon, A. H. Blair, E. Bourne, Miss M. A. Bourne, J. L. Brown, Mrs. Brown, A. G. Brown, Master Brown, Charles A. Brown.—C.—Mrs. H. G. Caldow, Capt. H. M. Campbell, A. H. Campbell, Mrs. Day Chadwick, J. C. Childs, B. M. Collyns, P. E. Colman.—D.—W. H. Davy, W. Dawson, Miss Alice M. Dowd, Leon M. Dreyfus, Thomas Dunne.—E.—C. J. Earll.—F.—E. O. Foster.—G.—Miss Gallup.—H.—Walter Hack, John H. Hall, F. W. Hallowell, James J. Harrison, L. M. Hart, F. L. Haward, J. B. Hayes.—J.—Miss Anna M. Johnson.—K.—Bedros Kazanjian, Mrs. Kazanjian, W. J. Karner, Frank Karslake, Frank H. Keen, F. F. S. Kelsey, Mrs. Kelsey, W. Kennedy, Mr. Kopp.—L.—William Lane, E. H. Lannowe, Travers Lewis, T. H. Lonsdale, Miss J. Lutkins, Miss E. Lutkins.—M.—Dr. H. Clifton Mabley, J. F. Macarthur, D. S. MacInnes, James McBurney, W. J. Paley Marling, T. McEwen, M. Miller, A. E. Miller, F. K. Morrill, A. Morton, George A. Mower, Mrs. Mower, A. D. Munro, C. L. Murphy, Walden Myer.—N.—F. C. Napier, L. E. Newport, Mrs. Norton.—O.—Thomas Oliver.—P.—W. B. Parker, R. H. Pascall, P. T. Sandeman Peat, Albert Phillips, Eccleston Phipps, C. B. Potter, F. Purdie.—R.—Henry Rice, William Riddle, Mrs. Riddle, M. Rionda, Mrs. Rionda, Harry L. Rollins.—S.—Mr. Sanchez, F. Saunders, Miss Saunders, Dr. Louis Schaefer, John T. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, T. A. Shaw, D. H. Standish.—T.—J. T. Thomas, A. W. Thompson.—W.—Alfred Watkins, J. H. Welch, Mr. Westergren, J. H. Wheelock, Miss E. E. Wichmann, George Williamson, Jr., S. M. Wilson, the Rev. H. C. Wilson, Miss Wray, W. V. D. Wright.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	7:18	Sun sets	4:34
Moon rises	10:23		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:51	11:35	4:37	5:16
Governors Island	11:15	11:58	5:11

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Antionette vs. De Gross. 2—Warren vs. Morton. 3—Rasch vs. Ohly. 4—Muller vs. Kolloge. 5—Le Blanc vs. Schottlander. 6—Greacen vs. Kanane. 7—Helm vs. Brodhead. 8—Hartman vs. Corvinus.

Class II.—9—Robinson vs. Jewett.

Class IV.—10—Conkling vs. Zerega. 11—Pope vs. Briggs.

Class VI.—12—Stenz vs. Stenz.

Class VII.—13—Corn vs. Stern. 14—Williams vs. Begg. 15—Wiechers vs. Smith. 16—Andrews vs. First National Bank of Albany.

Class VIII.—17—Manhattan Railway Co. vs. Klipstein. 18—Bachrach vs. Levy. 19—Wagner vs. Huerstel. 20—Blinn vs. Blinn. 21—Matter of Patent Clothing Company. 22—Matter of Webber. 23—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 24—Goerke vs. Westheimer. 25—Standard Fashion Company vs. Ostrom. 26—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 27—Stack vs. Pasquin. 28—Cheever vs. Brown. 29—McDonald vs. Grant. 30—Ryan vs. Ryan. 31—State Bank of Lock Haven vs. Smith. 32—Huppuch vs. Campbell. 33—Jackson vs. same. 34—Wilson vs. Tax. 35—Baird vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 36—Chambers vs. Chambers. 37—Matter of Marcher Avenue (in re Dusenberry.) 38—Wilson vs. Ellison. 39—Rimoldi vs. Chatfield. 40—O'Connor vs. Friedman. 41—Clancy vs. same. 42—Peoli vs. Willey. 43—Blinn vs. Caldwell. 44—Holsten Hamburg Lager Beer Bottling Company vs. Kessler. 45—Luxemburger Tuchfabriken vs. Mayer. 46—Von Meckel vs. Von Meckel. 47—Matter of Robbins. 48—Thiele vs. McKane. 49—Aronin vs. Strunsky. 50—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 51—Same vs. Chicago Herald Company. 52—Dey vs. Dey. 53—Kempner vs. Johnson. 54—Williams vs. Jacobs. 55—Cadwalader vs. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.—180—Boardman vs. Pulverizer Company. 175—Gideon vs. Lawyer. 185—Pettit vs. Rinkel. 192—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 195—Myers vs. Munroe. 196—Smith vs. same. 186—Poole vs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank.

Divorce.—202—Graves vs. Graves. 2333—Davis vs. Davis. 2340—Rowland vs. Rowland. 2343—Mangels vs. Mangels. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 1097—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 2527—Malls vs. Malis. 2528—Corbitt vs. Corbitt. 2530—Garrison vs. Garrison. 2532—Dewey vs. Dewey. 1575—Rosner vs. Rosner.

Law and Fact.—2204—Mayo vs. Alexander. 1452—Depierris vs. Slaven. 2562—Tinker vs. Barker. 1794—Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Barker. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway. 2484—Palmer vs. Marshall. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. same. 1654—David vs. Schiffer. 1632—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1064—Kahn vs. Hols. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1868—Coffin vs. Leuh. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1902.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—332—Tierney vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 786—Beinhauer vs. same. 789—Leysersohn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Brower vs. same. 508—Hutter vs. same. 504—Martens vs. same. 2553—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 105—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

535—Katz vs. Schnaier. 2325—Fogg vs. Manhattan Rapid Transit Company. 885½—Swan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2270—Snyder vs. White. 2091—Rein vs. Scott. 2447—Lehon vs. Ammermann. 2278—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 2319—Rivas vs. Flint. 3074—Cushman vs. Fehr. 3094—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 2355—Myers vs. Phillips. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith. 2145—Hess vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 2155—Waller vs. McCoy. 2529—Sullivan vs. Union Railway. 2547—Zimmerman vs. Heil.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—A tourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3—Walsh vs. National Broadway Bank. 5—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1240—Landauer vs. Wechsler. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1750—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1148—Standard Watch Company vs. Chollin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2258—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1089—Hallburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Lydning vs. Jacobs. 2260—Weil vs. Herman. 997—Ceifield vs. Browning. 1161—Nickerson vs. Nickerson. 2365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1250—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

Equity Cases.—346—Connor vs. Buddensick. 508—Gillespie vs. Scott. 498—Sternes vs. Rosenthal. 583—Jefferson vs. Walker. 584—Townsend vs. Walker. 490—Young vs. Young. 562—Gerin vs. Bauer. 14—Stonebridge vs. Smith. 596—Wells vs. Riggi. 599—Toplitz vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 600—Sternfelder vs. Engelage. 402—Ruopp vs. Ruopp. 616—Gelinson vs. Gelinson. 347—Hroyt vs. Cremora Manganese Company. 486—Defendorf vs. Klauber. 548—Murphy vs. Smith. 540—Breslauer vs. Lesch. 643—Nacht vs. Nacht.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1095—Grunik vs. Rovianek. 742—Carpenter vs. Ling. 1101—Bernhard vs. Sweeney. 659—Goldberg vs. Friedman. 1117—Shields vs. Robins. 1192—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1193—Same vs. same. 1201—Fischer vs. Kopke. 816—McMulkin vs. Owen. 1271—Yelle vs. Lynch. 1113—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1199—Pang vs. Kong. 1739—Shidlvisky vs. Gorman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact—Estates of: 165—Catharine M. Kennedy. 177—John Preiser. 169—Theresa Wilks.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Susan E. Kerby, Isaac P. Martin, William Gee, Mirian David, Elizabeth M. Becherer, Margaret Dillon, Andrew J. Campbell, Stephen H. Harrington. At 2 P. M.: Harriet A. Phelps, Peter Hessong, John Schuhrelmer, Margaret Gallivan, Wilhelm Matthaens.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

Contested Wills.—962—Sarah A. Day. 1002—Mary Ann Cavanagh. 1004—James Barry. 983—Daniel Mahon. 1014—Samuel Busch. 1011—Charles Edel.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

765—Thompson vs. Beissner. 384—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 693—Hand vs. Wright. 700—Abram French Company vs. Shapiro. 780—Schwover vs. Farrell. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 817—Reilly vs. Silverman. 2200—Kircher vs. Kohn. 799—Kindler vs. Schultze. 693—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 205—O'Kane vs. Harbeck. 357—Lauterbach vs. London and Lancaster Fire Insurance Company. 388—Union Square Bank vs. Schmitt. 411—Hecht vs. Smith. 455—Riley vs. New. 584—Dunham vs. McClelland. 602—Munn vs. Sodekson. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 859—New-Jersey Brownstone Company vs. Brennan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

2074—McMillan vs. Stern. 913—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company vs. O'Reilly. 914—Same vs. same. 725—Weisslitz vs. Davis. 542—Karst vs. Ely. 548—East Side Bank vs. Block. 1067—Dudley vs. Westcott. 987—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 2064—Halstead vs. Davidson. 742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 1077—Reed vs. Thompson. 265—Abelowich vs. Brady. 246—Galligan vs. August. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

583—Schnitzer vs. Hutkoff. 1089—Kraemer vs. Jacobs. 597—Doctor vs. Cunningham. 186—Weber vs. Wagener. 1062—Hunt vs. Chambers. 37—Matter of Marcher Avenue (in re Dusenberry.) 38—Wilson vs. Ellison. 39—Rimoldi vs. Chatfield. 40—O'Connor vs. Friedman. 41—Clancy vs. same. 42—Peoli vs. Willey. 43—Blinn vs. Caldwell. 44—Holsten Hamburg Lager Beer Bottling Company vs. Kessler. 45—Luxemburger Tuchfabriken vs. Mayer. 46—Von Meckel vs. Von Meckel. 47—Matter of Robbins. 48—Thiele vs. McKane. 49—Aronin vs. Strunsky. 50—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 51—Same vs. Chicago Herald Company. 52—Dey vs. Dey. 53—Kempner vs. Johnson. 54—Williams vs. Jacobs. 55—Cadwalader vs. Breen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2491—Graf vs. Kaufman. 1681—Lang vs. Clissells. 2043—Foote vs. Thorne. 2134—Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company vs. Millett. 2317—Scranton Glass Company vs. Ormsby. 2778—E. De Braeklear & Co. vs. Rock. 2796—Shenfield vs. Freundlich. 1864—Prince vs. Van Adam. 2942—Hubbener vs. Mitchell. 2648—Richardson vs. Duryea. 2404—April vs. Goldfin. 2405—Jacobson vs. same. 2406—Gelman vs. same. 2537—Palatine Insurance Company vs. Alden. 2827—Worthington vs. Clark. 2880—Hibbard vs. Vom Keller.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—142—Strevell vs. J. H. Furber Company. 151—Vincent vs. Blake. 158—Trittler vs. Waldron. 159—Patterson vs. Marsch. 146—Johnston vs. Granger. 2769—Savelson vs. Sullivan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

References Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.—William King Hall. Matter of Marlotte—Hammond Odell. Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver—Joseph W. Howe. Regan vs. Regan—George C. Holt.

Truax, J.—Rypinsky vs. Phillips—Mitchell et al.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Beattie vs. Andrews—Richard M. Henry.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Sidney New vs. Jacob Greenberg—David B. Cahn.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Cullen, J.

Nos. 102, 107, 109, 128, 144, 145, 147, 149, 92, 93, 99, 158, 163, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 67, 112, 178½, 189, 41, 90, 190, 12, 48, 49, 95, 121, 159.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J.

Nos. 625, 635, 875½, 614, 650, 652, 713, 597, 25, 83½, 320, 321, 339, 346.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

Nos. 708, 906, 555, 662, 775, 537, 866, 481, 458, 421, 789, 698, 296, 675, 837, 267, 757, 656, 938, 271, 688, 883, 294, 727, 690, 615, 677, 316, 322, 790, 958, 707, 336, 105, 2.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 148, 137, 62, 95.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of George Reydell, Louise Van Brunt, Christian Kaiser, George O'Killian, Sarah Kennedy, Catharine A. Keeler, Rilker Rockefeller, Ann C. McDonald, Sarah Breen, Catharine P. Fannon, Gonzallo de Cordora, Frank Bowman, Sarah A. Sloan, and Thomas E. Smith.

The accounting in the estate of Nathaniel Gilman.

No contested calendar.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other ports of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Bremen";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa,";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp. (Letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Herne, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

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CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Worcester, N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester

ADMISSION TO HARVARD

Examinations in All Studies Except English Now Elective.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS AT FAULT

Officers of the Freshman Class Elected—Number of Interesting Lectures Given—College Notes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—Harvard stands practically alone among American colleges in the position which she has taken regarding elective studies, English being the only required work in her entire curriculum. The preparatory schools are largely to blame for the inefficiency of college students in rhetoric and English literature, and steps have therefore been taken to modify the examinations for admission.

The new rules are the results of educational conferences, in which Harvard has naturally had a large influence. The modifications which the Harvard Faculty has adopted are as follows:

In 1895 English may be offered either as a preliminary or as a final subject. After 1895 the examination in English will occupy two hours instead of an hour and a half, as heretofore, and will count for two hours instead of one hour. It will consist of two parts, which, however, cannot be taken separately.

First—The candidate will be required to write a paragraph or two on each of the several topics chosen by him from a considerable number, ten or fifteen. In 1896 the topics will be taken from the following works: Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Defoe's "History of the London Plague"; Irving's "Tales of a Traveler"; Scott's "Woodstock"; Macaulay's essay on Milton, Longfellow's "Evangeline," and George Eliot's "Silas Marner." The candidate is expected to read intelligently all the books prescribed.

In every case the examiner will regard knowledge of the book as less important than ability to write English. As additional evidence of preparation, the candidate may present an exercise book, properly certified by his instructors, containing compositions or other written work.

Second—A certain number of books will be prescribed for careful study. This part of the examination will bear upon subject matter, literary form, and logical structure, and will also test the candidate's ability to express his knowledge with clearness and accuracy. The books required for this part of the examination are: In 1896, Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Milton's "Comus," "Il Penseroso," "L'Allegro," and "Lycedas," and Webster's "First Bunker Hill Oration." The quality of the English written by the candidate is to be considered as much a part of the examination as the answers to questions, and furthermore, his language, used in other examinations, may be counted as a test for his proficiency in English, provided the other evidence is insufficient.

A tempest in a teapot has been caused by the conduct of certain students in hissing visitors to the gallery of Memorial Hall who thoughtlessly neglected to remove their hats.

After the services every Thursday afternoon there is naturally a large gathering of visitors to see the students at dinner, and the disturbance was so great a week ago that the Directors of the Dining Hall Association have ordered the gallery to be closed to visitors on Thursday afternoons. This has naturally aroused great opposition, and the two daily papers have been flooded with communications. A petition is now being circulated asking the Directors to recede from their position, and opinion is becoming so overwhelmingly against them that they cannot possibly refuse to grant it.

By some means The Daily News obtained a report of the Harvard-Pennsylvania game which was intended for The Crimson, and thereby issued its extra in advance of the older rival. Realizing the false position in which it has been placed, The News came out on Wednesday last in an editorial over the signature of the managing editor and denied that the football news was obtained with the knowledge or connivance of any member of the editorial board, although acknowledging that the arrangements were made by an employe.

The freshman meeting to elect class officers was held last Wednesday evening in Massachusetts Hall, and was presided over by President Emmons of the senior class. There were two candidates for each position. J. H. Perkins of Hopkinson's School was elected President over W. H. Rand of the Boston Latin School by a vote of 152 to 144. N. W. Cabot of the Newton High School was elected Vice President over R. L. Burgess of Phillips Andover Academy by a vote of 184 to 125. George Newell of Phillips Exeter Academy was elected Secretary over B. H. Hayes by a vote of 142 to 111. Cabot played left end in the 'Varsity team in place of Emmons at the Springfield game, and Burgess, who is on the freshman eleven, is a brother of Marshall Newell, Harvard's champion tackle.

There were three interesting lectures on Friday. Prof. de Sumichrast talking in the afternoon to students of the university on Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," and in the evening both students and the public listened to lectures on "Wendell Phillips and the Orators of His Time," by William Lloyd Garrison, and on "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune," by Dr. John Fiske, the former under the auspices of the Wendell Phillips Club and the latter under the Graduate Club.

The December Harvard Monthly has just been issued and contains an article on The Theatre in America," by G. T. Lapsley; a short poem by Herbert Bates, a review of Prof. Wendell's book on Shakespeare, by F. S. Kershaw; a poem, "The Death of Aeschylos," by J. T. Stickney; "The Pickettsville Campaign," a story by A. S. Pier, and "A Van de Welde," a story by F. S. Hoppin, Jr.

The Pedagogical Club has elected the following officers: A. C. Norton, President; W. H. Smith, Vice President; G. I. Clapp, Secretary and Treasurer.

Prof. H. K. Schilling lectured on Hans Sachs before the Deutscher Verein last Thursday evening.

C. G. Copeland gave the first of his evening lectures last Tuesday evening. The subject was "Three Religions: Religio Medici, Religio Poetae, Religio Scriptae."

Michitaro Hisi, one of the dozen Japanese students at Cambridge and a member of the senior class, lectured before the Cantabrigia Club Friday afternoon on the war between China and Japan. He is the author of an article on the same subject which appeared in the October number of a magazine.

C. A. McGrew, '97, has been elected a regular editor of The Daily News.

Prof. Wirt Robinson is giving a course of lectures on military science. His lecture of last week was devoted to outpost duty.

The first meeting of the Harvard Buffalo Club was held last Thursday evening. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President—D. W. Fenton, '95; Vice President—C. M. Wheeler, '96; Secretary—J. L. C. Brien, '96; Treasurer—D. Kellogg, Jr., L. S. S. The officers, together with Willis Munro, '96, form the Executive Committee.

Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter finished his course of lectures last Thursday on "The History of Ideas of a Future Life," his special topic being "The Psychological Roots of the Belief." Prof. Carpenter also preached in Appleton Chapel last Sunday evening.

Movements are well under way for the production of an old English play, and the first step will probably be taken by staging a short miracle drama before a private audience. If the idea shows promise of public interest and approval it will be reproduced in a hall.

The first annual dinner of the Maine Club was given last Friday evening. There was a large number of Harvard men present, both graduates and undergraduates, among the former being ex-Gov. John D. Long, George Walker, President of the Harvard Club of Maine, and Harold M. Sewell, ex-Consul to Samoa.

The applications for aid from the Price Greenleaf Fund, by which about $16,000 is distributed yearly to deserving undergraduates, closed on Saturday. By means of this fund many men are enabled to get through Harvard who otherwise would be unable to complete the course. In return for the payments, which vary from $100 to $200, according to individual necessities, the recipients are expected to do work amounting to about four hours a week for the college. The chief way in which the services of these men is utilized is by giving them clerical work in the office or by providing them with monitorships.

Prof. Carpenter of Oxford addressed the Emanuel Club of Radcliffe College Tuesday afternoon on "Some Features of Present Religious Life in England."

YALE SOCIETIES' JOINT PLAY.

Napoleon to be the Subject—Will Be Presented Twice.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—The committee for the third annual joint play of the two junior societies of Yale, Psi U. and D. K. E., is already hard at work on a new play that will be given during the month of May, as in previous years. The regular burlesque will be presented, containing musical selections, topical songs, specialties, and choruses that were so successful last year.

There will be an attempt at a historical plot, as formerly. The committee has chosen Napoleon I. as the subject for the burlesque. The three men constituting the senior committee think that they see many artistic and musical possibilities in the great Consul. The disastrous Russian campaigns will be somewhat exhaustively treated and will furnish an excuse for the introduction of an original parody on the Russian system of secret police, the burlesque of which will be "Off to Siberia."

The young men who are responsible for this production are Emerson G. Taylor and F. L. Lee of the senior class. They have entire charge of the libretto and have one act mapped out. They will be supplemented by Allan Wardwell, also of the senior class, who will compose a large number of the songs himself and will select the remainder.

The rehearsals will begin right after the Easter recess. Napier Lothian will furnish the professional experience, and Harry Braham will lead the orchestra. Benjamin S. Cable, manager of the football eleven the last year, will be the business manager. The Faculty Committee is Profs. Reynolds, Schwab, and Beebe. W. A. Delano, who designed the costumes last year, will design the costumes for this play.

One of the interesting things about the play is that there will be two performances. The committee tried last year to gain permission from the Faculty for more than one presentation, but without success. A large number was prevented, therefore, from seeing the play at all. It also needs more than one performance to have everything go off successfully. The committee, last year, received very cordial letters from the President and the Dean, agreeing to give their hearty co-operation in the annual presentation of the play. It is, therefore, thought that there will be little difficulty in arranging for a second performance. Special scenery will be prepared. The committee will be increased by three juniors in a short time. The cast has not yet been selected, but will include J. F. Hooker, '95; A. G. C. Sage, '96, and E. C. Lackland, '96.

In the final competitive debate the last week to determine Yale's three representatives in the joint debate with Harvard at Cambridge Jan. 18 Prof. Hadley opened the debate with an argument for the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, that trades unions are a useful means of advancing the best interests of the modern laborer."

The following speakers, who had been chosen in previous competitive debates in the Yale Union and the Yale Kent Club, defended the negative side of the question: W. N. Vaile, '95; E. Long, '95, L. S.; F. Rector, '95, L. S.; J. Peary, '95, L. S.; W. H. Clark, '96; G. L. Hedges, '96; H. A. Spalding, '96; C. G. Clarke, '95. C. P. Kitchel, '97, was prevented from taking part by illness. The judges, Profs. Arthur T. Wheeler and George B. Adams of the academic department and E. G. Buckland of the Law School, decided in favor of the following: C. G. Clarke, '95, and W. H. Clark, '96, from the Yale Union, and E. Long, '95, L. S., from the Kent Club.

The winners of the final round of the chess tournament, who will represent Yale in the intercollegiate tournament to be held at the Harvard School, in New-York, from Dec. 26 to Jan. 1, are Skinner, '95, and Bumstead, '95. A match for the university championship will be arranged in a few days by way of practice for the New-York tournament.

The second meeting of the Yale Gymnastic Association was held in the gymnasium Wednesday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the contests were in spring-board jumping and fence vaulting. The former contest was won by G. B. Hatch, '96, with a jump of 7 feet 9½ inches, breaking the record by three-quarters of an inch. N. C. Bradley, '97, S., secured second place. In the fence vault E. H. Noyes, '97, S., won first place.

The height of the bar was 6 feet 9½ inches, or two inches above the record. E. A. Limburger, '95 S., was second. The names of the winners will be placed upon the gymnasium building in permanent form. Attended the evening contests. Seventy-five members of the regular class gave an exhibition in light and heavy gymnastics. Following this was the contest on the long horse, the entries for which were G. L. Bates, '96; H. L. Hoffman, '97; F. A. Lehlbach, '98, and E. F. Shepard, '98. The prizes in this and succeeding events were handsome silver loving cups, being awarded to winners of first place only. First place was awarded to Buist, '96, and second to Hoffman, '97. The entries in the club-swinging contests were H. A. Loomis, '96; W. H. Pouch, '96, S.; R. G. D. Douglass, '98; H. P. Noble, '97, S., and L. P. Hoole, '96. Loomis was declared the winner, with Douglass second and Pouch third. The last event was the flying rings, in which E. L. Buist, '96, won first place, F. A. Harding of Evanston, Ill.; R. A. Inch of Washington; W. J. Baird of Merion Station, Penn.; R. D. James of Brooklyn.

The Daily Princetonian, in commenting upon the election, has the following to say, editorially:

"Ninety-five is to be congratulated on the result of its class elections held Tuesday night. The men selected for the different duties could not be improved upon. The class was particularly fortunate in the good feeling which prevailed throughout. There was a marked absence of all cliques and combines which have played a prominent part in some past elections. Future classes would do well to profit by the example set by the senior class this year."

A special train will leave Philadelphia Monday morning, bearing the Princeton musical organizations on the longest trip they have ever undertaken. The special train will be composed of a special engine, a baggage car, a Pullman sleeper, and three private cars. The private cars have been kindly loaned by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mr. Lord of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Andrews of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Railroad.

The trip will extend as far as Denver, where two concerts will be given, and will come to a close Jan. 3, in Philadelphia. Elaborate preparations are being made in all the cities where there are to be concerts.

The Sociological Club of the Theological Seminary was recently addressed by William H. Tolman, Ph. D., of New-York City. Dr. Tolman is the Secretary of the City Vigilance League, of which Dr. Parkhurst is the President. He spoke on "Dr. Parkhurst and His Work," and gave an exhaustive history of the movement from the time of Dr. Parkhurst's first sermon until the recent elections.

The society meets every two weeks, on Friday evening. The first meeting of the month is occupied with the discussion of some sociological question, chosen by the Executive Committee, and the second is generally addressed by some outside speaker. The present officers are: President—The Rev. Percy Purves; Vice Presidents—W. E. Bliedernoll, A. H. Bradshaw, W. Harris, and F. S. Holt; Secretary and Treasurer—George Dougan.

The aim of the society is to apply the principles of Christianity to the existing social problems. The plan of work is four-fold, holding meetings for discussion, practical application of Christian principles to social life, practical studies of special subjects by sending men to the different cities, as was done last Summer, and collecting sociological literature. The society is in a flourishing condition, having at present seventy-five members.

The Philadelphia alumni of Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary, in honor of President Patton, gave a reception and dinner at the Aldine Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday night. There was a large attendance of graduates. The Rev. E. R. Craven, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the university, presided, and speeches were made by President Patton, Prof. W. B. Scott, '77; Samuel B. Huey, '63; the Rev. Dr. Muchmore, the Rev. Dr. McIntosh, and others.

Prof. Charles A. Young, the well-known astronomer, delivered his famous lecture on "God's Glory in the Heavens" before the Philadelphia Society Thursday evening.

At a recent meeting of the Junior Promenade Committee, R. Forsyth Little, Jr., of New-York City, was elected Chairman, in place of Scott McLanahan, resigned. The committee has already begun preparations for the promenade.

The Triennial Record of the Class of '91 has recently appeared, edited by George B. Agnew, the class secretary. The volume contains 47 pages, and is tastily bound in gray.

At a meeting of the Triangle Club, held in the Old Chapel Monday night, Franklin B. Morse, '95, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was elected President of the club, in place of John H. Thacher, '95, resigned. On account of ill health, brought on by overwork, Mr. Thacher has gone abroad for a rest. The club is making preparations to present a play during the coming spring, and has also under consideration the advisability of presenting a farce on the night of the junior promenade. President Morse said recently that an effort would be made to obtain the Faculty's sanction for playing in neighboring cities. If the consent of the Faculty can be obtained, both New-York and Philadelphia will probably be visited.

Prof. Bliss Perry's speech before the Schoolmasters' Association of New-York City on "English in the Preparatory School" has been published.

W. M. Post of Syria and R. O. Kirkwood of New-York were awarded first and second prizes, respectively, in the sophomore oratorical contest at Clio Hall recently.

Prof. Allan Marquand of the art department expects to join the Armour expedition to Yucatan. Prof. Marquand will join the party at St. Augustine, sailing with it thence to Cuba, and from there to Progreso, the port of the capital of Yucatan, Merida. The details of the explorations in Yucatan have not yet been decided upon, but the party will visit the mines of Uxmal, Chichen-Itza, and other places, and afterward, probably, Polangue. The expedition is in the interest of the Field Museum of Chicago, and its object is to study the monuments and vegetation of Yucatan. The party hopes to obtain photographs and measurements of the monuments, and botanical specimens. Prof. Marquand will return to Princeton in February, in time to take up his electives in art with the senior class.

W. H. MacColl, '95, has been re-elected Captain of the gymnastic team, in place of Charles E. Hendrickson, resigned.

A joint meeting of the freshman musical organizations, the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs, was held Wednesday, at which R. McKelvey of Pennsylvania was elected manager of the clubs for the ensuing year.

In the Whig Hall junior extempore speaking contest Wednesday night, E. W. Hamilton of New-York City won first prize, and R. S. Morris of California and R. B. Perry of New-York City received first and second honorable mention, respectively. In a similar contest in Clio Hall, W. F. Doty of Washington, D. C., was awarded first prize, and A. L. P. Dennis of New-York City second.

A Psychological Convention will be held at Princeton Dec. 26 and 27. Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of the mental science department has the convention in charge, and expects prominent psychologists to be present from all the large colleges in the country.

The Christmas recess begins Wednesday, Dec. 19, and lasts till Jan. 3, at which time all students are required to return and register at the college offices.

AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Arrangements for the Debate with Pennsylvania.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—According to the agreement between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell, the question for the intercollegiate debate is selected alternately. This year it was Pennsylvania's turn to select a subject, and the following was recently decided upon and forwarded to Ithaca:

Resolved, That the most effective means of restricting the liquor traffic is to eliminate the element of private profits.

Cornell has choice of sides, and will return her answer to Pennsylvania in a day or two. Cornell's representatives in the debate will be selected this year as a result of the '94 memorial prize debate, which occurs on Jan. 10. The question for this debate is:

Resolved, That the taxation of incomes should form a part of our system of Federal taxation; it being understood that the revenue of State and local Governments is collected without resort to the taxation of incomes.

There are eight participants in this debate, and the three who make the best showing will represent Cornell at Philadelphia next March. The men who will compete for this honor are William Porter Chapman, Jr., '95; W. P. Belden, '95, L. S.; F. K. Nebeker, '95, L. S.; G. L. Bockes, '95, A.; H. L. Fordham, '95, L. S.; F. E. Moyer, '96, S.; A. B. Reed, '95, L. S.; and W. C. White, '95, L. S.

The Cornell musical clubs are debating seriously the proposition of a concert tour in England just before the Henley regatta next Summer. The plan has been discussed with members of the Faculty, who are familiar with the conditions in England, and they believe that it will succeed if carefully managed. The final decision will not be made until after the Christmas holidays, and will depend on the success of the trip taken at that time. Last year a trip to England was discussed, and the father of one of the members of the club offered to take charge of the business management of the trip. The project was given up because before the plans were completed it was announced that the clubs of one of the Eastern colleges would take a similar trip.

The Cornell Law Publishing Company was recently incorporated here by C. H. Werner, E. B. Hand, and F. W. Welsh of the Law School. The company is organized primarily for the purpose of publishing The Cornell Law Journal, which was started here last year.

Owing to the fact that trouble has sometimes been caused between the freshmen and sophomore classes by the attempt of the freshmen to hold their class dinner in secret, the class of '97 has decided to make no attempt at secrecy. At this the class of '97 adopted a resolution stating "that we as a class make a freshmen class in holding a successful banquet," heretofore the announcement of the decision of the freshman class to hold a banquet has been considered virtually a challenge to the sophomores to break it up. The abandonment of all attempt at secrecy removes this cause, and there will be no further trouble.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, the eminent Presbyterian divine of Chicago who was Chairman of the World's Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893, has been secured to preach the baccalaureate sermon next June.

Founder's Day—Jan. 11—is regularly a university holiday, and is observed with appropriate exercises. This year there will be a university meeting, at which the principal address will be delivered by Charles A. Dana. In the evening President and Mrs. Schurman will give a reception to the Trustees, Faculty, and graduate students.

The programme for the course of lectures on finance has been completed. Two lectures of the course have already been given, the first by Horace White on "Financial Socialism," and the second by Thomas L. Greene of New-York on "Railway Finance." The third lecture will be given on Jan. 21, by B. E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Mr. Walker will speak on the Canadian banking system. He will be followed in February by A. B. Hepburn, formerly Controller of the Currency, and now President of the Third National Bank of New-York. His subject will be "The Currency System of the United States and Recent Plans for Its Improvement." The fifth and concluding lecture of the course will be given by Senator Allison of Iowa some time after the adjournment of Congress next March. Senator Allison will probably speak on some subject connected with bimetallism.

President Atkinson of the senior class has announced the following class committees:

Senior Ball—J. V. Westfall, Dresserville, N. Y., Chairman; W. P. Beeber, Williamsport, Penn.; G. P. Diehl, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Emery, Fulton, N. Y.; C. M. Marsh, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; F. F. Jewett, Elmira, N. Y.; F. W. Phisterer, Albany, N. Y.; J. R. Wilson, San Francisco, Cal.; R. H. Williams, New-Haven, Conn.

Class Day—A. W. Barber, Chazy, N. Y., Chairman; C. M. Russell, Glens Falls, N. Y.; G. F. A. Brueggeman, St. Louis, Mo.; P. M. Ott, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. W. Dixon, Pulaski, N. Y.; G. H. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.; C. P. Storrs, Owego, N. Y.; F. H. Thatcher, New-Canaan, Conn.; J. R. Woodbridge, Port Henry, N. Y.

Memorial—C. S. Young, Camden, N. J., Chairman; C. C. Egbert, H. P. Goodnow, T. McNeil, R. L. Sharpe, Miss N. M. Reid, Miss I. C. Newhouse.

Statistics—W. R. Eastman, Washington, Chairman; E. C. Hagar, W. W. Hoy, J. R. Lewis, R. E. Morgan, A. S. R. Smith, C. R. Sanderson.

Banquet—H. J. Clark, Syracuse, N. Y., Chairman; J. F. Aikenhead, C. L. Babcock, H. L. Collins, G. Hilyer, Jr., W. D. Pomeroy, F. B. Stratford.

Photograph—W. R. Eckart, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., Chairman; E. C. Jones, N. B. Livermore, H. C. Troy, E. P. Van Meter.

Music—B. Andrews, Jr., New-Orleans, La., Chairman; E. W. Henry, J. A. McCarroll, Miss E. E. Clark, Miss E. Stebbins, Prizes—M. W. Thompson, Philadelphia, Penn., Chairman; R. L. Gordon, O. H. Fennback, H. J. O'Brien, W. B. Sanborn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NEWS.

Plans for the Meeting of the American Economic Association.

The American Economic Association will meet Dec. 26, 27, 28, and 29 in Hamilton Hall. Among the speakers will be President Seth Low, Prof. J. B. Clark of Amherst, Carroll D. Wright on "The Chicago Strike," Dr. S. M. Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania on the "Paris Labor Exchange," Prof. D. R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Unemployed," John Graham Brooks on "The Pope and the Encyclical on Labor," Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale on "Population and Capital," Prof. David Kingley of the University of Illinois on "Credit Investments in Retail Trade," and Worthington C. Ford on "Our Trade with the East."

Other speakers will be Prof. F. C. Hicks of the University of Missouri on "Competition as a Basis of Economic Theology," Prof. A. C. Adams of the University of Michigan on "The Theory of Public Expenditure," Prof. T. N. Carver of Oberlin on "An Ideally Just Distribution of the Production of Industry," Dr. Frank Feeter of Cornell on "The Australian Theory of Value in Relation to the Standard of Deferred Payments," Prof. R. Mayo Smith of Columbia on "Statistics as an Instrument of Investigation in Sociology," Prof. A. W. Small of Chicago on "The Relation of Sociology to Economics," Prof. W. J. Ashley of Harvard on "The Historical School; a Retrospect." A reception to attending members will be given by President Low on Dec. 27.

The Rev. James A. Weston delivered a lecture last Friday afternoon upon "Historical Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney," under the auspices of the University Faculty of Political Science.

The junior ball will be held next Friday evening in the college library.

"The Construction and Theory of Different Forms of Spectroscopes" has been announced as the subject for final honors in physics, and for honors in history, "The History of the Origin of the Republican Party" is the topic selected.

HOBART COLLEGE MATTERS.

What the Recently-Issued Annual Catalogue Shows.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The annual catalogue of Hobart College has been issued. The register of students includes 1 graduate, 7 seniors, 12 juniors, 12 sophomores, and 9 freshmen in the classical course; 11 third-year men, 10 second-year men, and 14 first-year men in the course in letters and science, and 13 special students.

The conditions of competition for the Sutherland Prize, awarded in three equal parts in the departments of mental philosophy, natural science, and classics, will be announced at the beginning of the Easter term, on Jan. 10.

The only new building erected during the year is the Demarest Library, an extension of the building erected in 1885, but now outgrown. The extension is the gift of Miss Agnes Demarest of Buffalo, and will add 53 feet to the length of the building. The new stock room will have a capacity of 50,000 volumes.

This year's subjects for the English essays, to be written in competition for the Horace White Medals, are: "Photography, the Handmaiden of Astronomy"; "The Evolution of the Religious Idea," and "Robert Morris: His Place in American History." The subjects assigned for the Cobb Prizes for essays in English literature are: "Wordsworth's Theory of Poetry and His Practice," "The Style of Dickens and the Style of Thackeray," "The West in American Literature," "Mark Twain and Bret Harte," and "Cooper and Irving in American Literature." The subjects for the Thompson Prizes in English literature are: "The Beowulf Compared with Other Great Germanic Sagas," "Conceits of the Late Elizabethans," "Greek Influence in English Poetry," "Keats's Odes Compared with Wordsworth's and Shelley's," "Swift's Debt to Temple."

Prof. William R. Brooks of Smith Observatory, Geneva, places the privileges of the observatory at the disposal of Hobart students.

The Trinity term will end next Thursday.

NEW ELECTIVES AT UNION.

Winter Work for Seniors and Juniors —Freshman Class Motto.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The list of Winter term elective studies for the seniors and juniors has been made more comprehensive than in former years. Sanskrit, New Testament Greek, American literature, advanced logic, mathematical physics, and mammalian anatomy have been added to the list of senior studies, and lithology, New Testament Greek, and Sanskrit to the junior studies. The senior engineering students will have three courses of electives, a course in geodesy, topography, and field astronomy, a course in outlines of architecture, and one in river and harbor improvement and canal construction. Classes will be formed in the two of these courses for which the greatest number of students register.

Samuel W. Thayer, '60, ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands, addressed the students on Wednesday on the subject "Holland and the Diplomatic Service."

During the Winter term chapel exercises will be held at 3:15 A. M., instead of 7:45, and one afternoon recitation will be required.

The State League of College Republican Clubs will meet at Union Jan. 25, and preparations are being made for its coming. Theodore E. Hawkins, President of the National League, will make the principal address.

The Garnet Board of '96 is hard at work, under the Chairmanship of Alva L. Peckham, in the preparation of that annual. Arrangements have been made with the publishers, and The Garnet is expected to surpass all previous issues.

The freshman class has adopted for its motto "Bebaioi en philia," "Steadfast in friendship."

The regular term examinations will occupy all of next week, and college will close on Friday for the holidays.

Football Lecture at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A lecture on "Scientific Football" was given last Saturday evening by two Yale graduates of '94, Mr. Cochran, assisted by Mr. Lounsbury.

Sunday evening Miss Bacon addressed the Young Women's Christian Association on the Dixie Hospital and Training School connected with Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Wednesday afternoon, in the chemistry laboratory, Mrs. Ellen Swallow Richards addressed the chemistry classes on "Sanitary Cooking." Mrs. Richards is one of Vassar's best-known alumnae. She took her A. B. in 1870, and her A. M. from Vassar and S. B. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1873. In 1875 she married Prof. Richards of the institute, and in 1877 was made instructor in the Woman's Laboratory of the same institution. Since 1883 she has been instructor in Sanitary Chemistry. Five years ago she started the New-England Kitchen in Boston, of which she is still the head.

Prof. Charles A. Young of Princeton lectured before the students Friday evening on "The Spectroscope Among the Stars."

Last evening Frank Stockton's "The Squirrel Inn" was given on the Philalethean stage as the second hall play.

The freshman class has elected the following officers: President—Helen Whitman; Vice President—Esther Blair; Secretary—Amy Wentworth; Treasurer—Emma Gibbons.

Vassar College will close for the holidays Friday, Dec. 21, at 11:20 A. M., and will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8:20 A. M., making the vacation three days longer than by the old schedule.

New-York City University.

The New-York Central Railroad authorities will proceed immediately with the construction of a platform between their two lines which will accommodate passengers on both the New-York and Putnam and the New-York Central. From the platform a stairway will rise twenty feet to a bridge, which will span the Putnam Railway tracks. A walk has already been built to the station from the Hall of Languages. It is expected that the trains that are most used, coming up in the morning and going down in the afternoon, will stop at this station, which will be known as University Heights.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Frank Heath of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, an opportunity of visiting the proving grounds at Sandy Hook was afforded the members of the Engineering School last Thursday.

The Arts and Science Alumni Association will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick on Jan. 31.

Major Alfred Sears delivered his lecture on Peru last week before the Engineering School.

From the candidates for the Glee Club a double quartet has been chosen. The following students compose it: First tenors—W. A. Bradley, '97; J. Bierwirth, '98, second tenors—J. A. Cunningham, '95; J. A. Graham, '95; first basses—H. B. Singer, '95; O. S. Wightman, '95; second basses—J. E. Funk, '95; A. L. Parsons, '96. Rehearsals are now being held twice a week.

Pratt Institute Happenings.

The Neighborship Association of Pratt Institute is an outgrowth of the Alumnae Association, and includes all those who are or have been in any way connected with the institute. It is composed of chapters representing different departments, and each chapter carries on its special line of neighborly work. Thus the kindergarten students have established a free kindergarten at Greenpoint, and the domestic art department conducted a free sewing class last Summer.

A series of free meetings have been held under the auspices of this association. Once a month men and women of repute have been invited to take part in the discussion of some topic of vital interest to society. Last Tuesday the question was of education, and Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell gave the principal paper. His standpoint was that of the utilitarian who regards the first duty of education the preparation for self-helpfulness; for the acquiring of, first, a competence, then of a surplus, either of working power or of capital. Miss A. E. Wyckoff of the Packer Institute spoke for the philosophic education. The meeting was closed by Mr. Percival Chubb, who gave a few excellent and timely words on the value of education in helping us to be of greater service to our fellows.

Rochester University News.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The students of the university are discussing the advisability of giving a musical entertainment late in the Winter, to take the place of the college opera, which proved so popular a few years ago. The projectors of the scheme favor something in the line of a high-class minstrel show, with vocal solos by members of the Glee Club and an attractive programme by the Mandolin Club, which has been reorganized and is doing excellent work. It gave its first concert of the season at Calvary Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening.

Prof. C. W. Dodge read a paper before the Academy of Science Monday evening on "Protoplasm."

Prof. H. L. Fairchild, Secretary of the Geological Society of America, has issued a pamphlet of information regarding the coming annual meeting of that organization, to be held at Johns Hopkins University.

The term examinations are now in progress. The Fall term closes next Wednesday, and instruction will be resumed on Jan. 3. The schedule of studies for next term and the hours for recitation have already been announced by the Faculty.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The second lecture of the course for the year was delivered Dec. 7 by Mr. Foster Crowell of New-York, the subject being "Handling of Men." The next lecture will be by Mr. Clemens Herschel of New-York on the subject, "Methods of Measurement of Water."

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Union has elected the following officers under the new constitution: Athol Morton Miller, '95, Grand Marshal; Henry Berlin Voorhees, '96, President; Frederick Spencer Jones, '96 Treasurer; Edward Jay Kemp, '96, Secretary, and Profs. Thompson, Murdoch, and Raymond, Faculty members of the Advisory Committee. The officers were installed at the inaugural hop given last night.

The Glee Club will make its first appearance this season on Dec. 20 before the Riverside Club.

New-York City College.

The City College Club held a meeting last Saturday evening at the clubhouse, in Lexington Avenue. Joseph S. Wood, '75, read a paper on "Higher Education in the Cities of the United States."

The annual theatre party of the college will be held on New Year's Eve. The boys will see "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square Theatre. Judging from the number of tickets taken, the party will prove a great success. A committee composed of S. Altemberg, J. H. Hersch, C. A. Stiefel, M. C. Mack, S. Roberts, J. H. Deignan, and J. Elsner has charge of the arrangements.

C. Woodburn, '97, was initiated into the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity last week.

The annual debate between the Phenocosman and Philomathean Societies will be held next Friday evening, at Association Hall, in East Twenty-third Street.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Last Monday Robert E. Speer, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the students on the subject of "Missionary Work."

Wednesday was celebrated as Founder's Day. Exercises were held in the chapel in the afternoon, at which Mrs. E. W. Townsend, '75, gave reminiscences of Founder's Day and of the life of Mr. Wells during her undergraduate years.

The first students' recital of the year was held in Music Hall Thursday. Saturday evening a Beethoven concert was given in honor of that composer.

Dr. Riggs of Auburn Theological Seminary gave the fourth lectrue of his course Saturday morning. Dr. Riggs spoke of the fourteenth chapter of St. John.

The Christmas vacation will commence Thursday.

THE HAMBURG LINE'S NEW STEAMSHIP

Arrival of the Patria on Her First Trip—Description of the Vessel.

The steamship Patria of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived from Hamburg Saturday night, is the latest addition to that company's fleet.

The Patria was built in the yards of the Vulcan Ship Building Company, at Stettin, Germany, and was launched in October. She is of the twin-screw type, and on her trial trip, in November, her engines developed 4,353 indicated horse power, with which she obtained an average speed of a little over 14 knots, with a maximum of 15.32 knots.

The vessel is 460 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 35 feet in depth, and is of 7,118 gross tonnage. There are accommodations for about fifty first-class passengers. Particular attention has been paid to the construction of the steerage rooms on board, and, if necessary, no less than 2,500 passengers can be comfortably accommodated. Besides passengers and dead-weight freight, the vessel has accommodations for 500 head of cattle and cold storage rooms for 500,000 pounds of dressed meat.

Thieves Arrested in a Laundry.

Thomas Black, sixteen years old, of 333 East Thirty-third Street; John Leary, eighteen, of 200 West Fiftieth Street, and John Cavanagh, seventeen, of 329 East Forty-eighth Street, were arrested last evening on a charge of having tried to rob the laundry of Sam Lee, at 101 West Thirty-first Street.

An Italian fruit vendor, who saw the thieves enter the place, told a policeman. He found the burglars busy at a trunk, looking for plunder.

When searched at the station house, two undershirts, a number of Chinese coins, four chisels, a razor, a hair clipper, and a silver watch and chain belonging to Sam Lee were found.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of realty at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 2,211 First Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,265; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 60 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee, 326 to 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.11, three-story brick building, frame sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,890.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Herbert, 104-106 East 81st St. Palma, 115-117 East 82d St.

(Near Art Museum, Central Park.)

Desirable locations; choice apartments; 7 and 8 large, light rooms; handsome decorations; cabinet finish; uniformed hallboys; elevators, steam heat; moderate rents. Apply Superintendents. Elegant family suite, 8 or more, choice apartments; large bachelor apartment. Further information, NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSE Offices, 121 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—A.—TO RENT—63 West 97th St.; handsome 4-story basement and cellar house; newly decorated; convenient to Columbus Av. cable; rent only $1,320; watchman on premises. CHARLES BUEK, owner, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—ONLY THREE LEFT—

Very Elegant new Houses, American basement, Colonial Style, Nos. 7-13, and 15 West 87th St. New, perfect, beautifully finished, and in every way up to date at ——only $32,000.—— Watchman on premises. CHARLES BUEK, Owner, Columbus Av., 72d St.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—RAFAELA ROLANDO, plaintiff, against FRANCIS B. ROLANDO and others, defendants.—I, the